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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1685 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年二月初九日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 2 1917 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

MUST GUARANTEE STRONG GERMANY, STATES HOLLWEG

Aims at a 'Lasting Peace Granting us Reparation For All Wrongs'

HELPING NEUTRALS

He Says, By Waging Fight To Secure the 'Freedom Of the Oceans'

SCORES PRESIDENT

Relations with U.S. Were 'Brusquely Broken Off, Without Precedent'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 27.—In the German Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, stated that he was not tempted to follow the example of the hostile leaders and make promises or formulate detailed conditions regarding peace, which would be unproductive and precarious.

"The German aim is to terminate the war by a lasting peace which grants us reparation for all wrongs we have suffered and guarantees existence in the future to a strong Germany."

He characterised the reply of the Allies to the German peace proposals as a document of hatred and jeers, which was ruder and more presumptuous than any sensible person could have imagined.

Has Tried to Aid Neutrals

The Chancellor asserted that he had tried as much as possible to alleviate the difficulties for neutral shipping arising from the establishment of the barred zones, by attempting to supply them with coal and iron. All these difficulties were caused by Britain's tyranny of the seas. "We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-British trade."

He declared that the decision with regard to the barred zone is irrevocable. "We are fighting for the freedom of the oceans, which also is most advantageous to neutrals."

Charges Against Wilson

He accused President Wilson of brusquely breaking off diplomatic relations, saying that Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, only communicated President Wilson's decision to the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs verbally and then asked for his passports. He declared that the procedure adopted was without precedent.

He was forced, in the absence of official documents, to rely on the version cabled by Reuter's Agency of President Wilson's message to Congress on the 3rd and registered a protest against the arguments President Wilson used on that occasion.

'Favoring the Entente'

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg accused President Wilson, variously, of favoring the Entente and action to the detriment of Germany. He then entered on a long polemical statement with regard to the exchange of views and uttered an indictment against the attitude of America, in which he sought to prove that it was dictated by partiality and selfishness.

He argued that it was not the first time in history that the British have tried a policy of starvation. He declared that the successes achieved by the German submarines much surpassed the expectations of the navy and, even though reports from many have not yet been received, success had been won, due partly to the sinking of vessels and partly to the discouragement of neutral shipping.

Derides Allies' Declaration

Dwelling on the necessity for a popular remodelling of the internal life of Germany, after the war, he derided the declaration made by the French Premier and Mr. Lloyd George, that they aim to free Germany from Prussian militarism and to confer democratic liberties on the Germans. "Lloyd George knew before the war that our geographical situation always reminds us of Frederick the Great's words: 'Toujours en vedette'."

Germans Still Retreating Along Their Whole Front; British Are at Their Heels

Ceaseless Pressure Makes Retention of Bapaume Ridge Unlikely; Le B rque and Ligny Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We have made further progress. We have captured Le Barque, occupied Ligny an established ourselves in the western and northern defences of Puisieux-au-Mont.

We made a successful raid, southwestward of Lens and also eastward of Armentieres, where, on a front of half-a-mile, we entered three lines of trenches and considerably damaged the enemy's defences.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message dated the 26th, states that the Germans are still retreating along the whole line between Gommecourt and Le Transloy. The British, everywhere, are in close contact with the enemy.

For a brief space, the weather cleared today, for the first time in ten days, permitting the British aeroplanes to get photographs which should indicate the direction in which the Germans are withdrawing. It is now probable that the Germans will not stop till they reach the line Arras-Cambrai, as the ceaseless pressure of the British threatens to prevent them retaining Bapaume Ridge.

The retreat of the Germans may tactically have temporarily improved their position, but, strategically, the enemy, for the first time, are admitting defeat. The German retreat is an unqualified triumph for the British army.

Occasionally, determined resistance is offered by isolated detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without delaying the general advance of the British.

Trees were piled across the roads to Bapaume, which were also obstructed by fresh craters, masses of stone and wire. The underground galleries and water-supply of Bapaume have been blown up.

The Germans are again being favored by the weather in their retreat. The sloppy state of the ground precludes a vigorous pursuit, hampers the bringing up of heavy guns and may enable the Germans to make good a new defensive line, without being rushed.

It is impossible still to determine how far the enemy's retreat will continue. Two natural lines of country, affording a strong position, are, firstly, the Bapaume Ridge and, behind it, the longer line between Cambrai and Arras. The British are already in close touch with the enemy's positions south-west of Bapaume Ridge and it is not unlikely that the enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the Cambrai-Arras position.

Not Enough Fighting, So Belgians Take Long Practice Hikes

While the Belgians have done little hand-to-hand fighting of late, owing to the marshy and water-soaked land that separates them from the enemy, the soldiers of King Albert keep in continual training by long marches and frequent maneuvering. This picture shows a detachment of Belgian infantry on a hike. The opening of the dykes and the flooding of the lowlands made it impossible for the Germans to move their lines close to the Belgians and the only actions in which the Belgians now take part are artillery bombardments.

TEUTON-AMERICANS ALL SOLIDLY LOYAL TO U.S.

Opinion of J. O. Frank, Here With Trade Commission; Of German Stock Himself

Among the American businessmen touring the Orient as the American Honorary Commercial Commission and now visiting Shanghai, is Mr. Julius O. Frank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Frank is a member of the firm of Goll and Frank, one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the middle west, outside Chicago; president of the National Straw Works, a concern which manufactures ten thousand straw hats every day and uses thousands of tons of Chinese straw braid every year; vice-president of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank and a director of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

When seen at the Astor House yesterday Mr. Frank said that he has been establishing business connections with exporters in the Orient in order that the organisations which he represents may deal directly with the exporter and eliminate the middlemen.

Mr. Frank was born in Milwaukee of German parentage and is generally recognised as one of the most energetic and progressive young business men of that city. Because of his active participation in such varied industries he is particularly qualified to speak of the attitude of the ten million German-American citizens in regard to the war. Mr. Frank said:

"Milwaukee is a city of approximately four hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, of which about forty per cent are of German nativity or German origin. They own and control a large number of the manufacturing and commercial industries and are active in the civic and political life of the city. When the war broke out, they, like most other American citizens, assumed a neutral attitude toward the belligerent countries. They are 'Americans' first, last and all the time and acts of violence, atrocities and 'ruthlessness', no matter by whom committed, meet with their disapproval and condemnation, but when Germany threatened to sink American ships and drive American commerce from the high seas, right there neutrality ended."

Mr. Frank is accompanied by Mrs. Frank and is leaving with his party for Nanking tonight.

£100,000,000 FOR WAR COST GIVEN BY INDIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—The British Government has gratefully accepted the offer made by the Government of India of £100,000,000 sterling towards the general cost of the war.

WU TING-FANG DECIDES TO LEAVE WAICHIAOPU

Reason Given Is Solely His Bad State of Health; Illness Increases Deafness

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 1.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang has tendered his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs, solely for reasons of health. He has long suffered from deafness, which has been accentuated by his recent illness, rendering his participation in the deliberations of the Cabinet and the conduct of diplomatic negotiations difficult. General regret is expressed in political circles, where Dr. Wu Ting-fang's administration at the Waichiaopu is greatly appreciated.

Execution of Colonel Of Mutinous Troops Wins Peace at Tsinan

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tsinan, Shantung, February 26.—The unrest in Tsinan in connection with disbanding the more than three thousand revolutionary soldiers has apparently passed away. Three of the ring-leaders, who have been prominent in stirring up the soldiers at Choutsun and Weihsien, were seized and, two days ago, were put to death; one of them was a Twan Chang or colonel commanding about fifteen hundred men.

The prompt and energetic action of the Governor and his officers has speedily brought peace. Some of the soldiers were enrolled as regular national soldiers, and sent to several different camps; others were given $6.00 apiece on condition that they lay down their arms and return home. These measures seem to have been very successful and the city gates, which are always closed early if trouble is brewing, are no longer closed at 7.30 but remain open as usual till ten o'clock.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata M. Mar. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 13

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23

Entente Offers To Withhold Indemnity And Revise Tariffs

Conditional on China Joining Allies; President Against A Mere Adventure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 1.—It is understood that the Entente Ministers and Charge d'Affaires, in response to informal inquiries from the Chinese, have intimated that, in the event of China joining the Entente, the latter would be willing to favorably consider the withholding of the Boxer indemnity payments and the revision of the Customs tariff, for which the Chinese Government has expressed a wish for some time, with a view to the abolition of likin.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 1.—President Li Yuan-hung, in an interview granted to a representative of the Peking Gazette, stated that, although he was a military man, China must avoid entering the war in the spirit of a mere adventure, but, should Cabinet and Parliament decide for war, then he would be the last member of the nation to interfere with this decision.

PRAISE CAPT. CANNING FOR SERVICES IN WAR

Major Nathan, Too, Joined In Commendation Given By Gazette to Hongkong Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Gazette mentions that valuable services in the war have been rendered by the following members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps: Lieutenant-Colonel A. Chapman, Major G. H. Wakeman, Surgeon-Major G. B. Black, Captain E. J. Barrett, Captain M. K. Brutton, Captain M. P. Lammert, Captain W. Russell, Lieutenant R. Hall, Armorer-Sergeant G. W. Avenell, Sergeant-Majors F. L. Cooke, W. Higby, G. W. Kynoch, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. W. Dawson, Sergeants H. F. Haines, W. J. Hill and also Captain L. E. Canning, Shanghai Volunteers and Major W. S. Nathan, Tientsin.

Anglo-Russian Pact Of 1907 Still Good

Balfour Assures Integrity And Independence of Persia Won't Be Affected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. A. A. Ponsonby, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 is still in force and no contingent arrangement to modify its character would in any wise affect the integrity and independence of Persia.

DUMA MEETS AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 27.—The Duma has re-assembled. A few small demonstrations in the streets were dispersed.

Berlin Proposes Transfer Of Vessels to Holland To Replace Those Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdan, February 28.—The German Legation has informed the Netherlands Government that Germany is willing to place German ships at the disposal of Holland, during the war, as compensation for the seven Dutch steamers torpedoed, on the understanding that Holland will negotiate about the eventual purchase after the war of the vessels handed over.

London, February 28.—The Dutch steamers Bandoeng, Eemland and Zaandijk are now regarded as lost.

The officers of the Eemland, interviewed in London, state that, simultaneously with the order given by the German submarine to stop, a torpedo was fired, which just missed the stern of their ship. The Captain of the Eemland, replying in the darkness to a peremptory command to quit his ship, said: "We are for the Dutch Government." The only answer was: "Five minutes!"

The submarine was an exceptionally large one and carried two guns.

The officers said: "We had to leave everything behind, even the ship's papers. We drifted in our boats for twelve hours, lightly clad and were picked up by a British vessel at 6.00 a.m."

The German submarine made the officers of the other Dutch boats take bombs to destroy the Eemland, but they first pillaged her for wine and food.

The newspapers express horror at the outrage and sympathy with the Dutch nation, but emphasise that the Dutch were victims of their reliance on German promises and their disregard for the protection of the British Admiralty. They express the opinion that Germany is exploiting the anxiety of Holland to keep out of the war and is turning the screw to see how much the victim will stand.

Possibly, Germany is seeking an excuse to make a piratical raid for food on Holland. They point out that neutrals, Scandinavia included, must now see their mistake in failing to find a basis for common defence against the "Brigand Empire."

They speculate on the attitude of the United States, but they do not expect action to arise therefrom.

American Commercial Commission Departs For Nanking Tonight

Members of the American Commercial Commission now visiting Shanghai spent yesterday spinning around Shanghai in motor cars, not only seeing the sights but getting in touch with merchants engaged in the special lines which various members of the party represent. This afternoon, at 4 o'clock they will be guests at a tea and reception by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at the chamber's new building. At the same hour Mrs. C. S. Lobingier will entertain the ladies of the party at a reception and tea at her home. The visitors are delighted with Shanghai and are not backward in saying so. Their only regret is that they cannot put in more time here. They depart tonight for Nanking, proceeding from there to Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Seoul and other cities.

Gt. Britain is Nearer Compulsory Rations

Scheme Is Prepared and Ready To Go Into Operation If Found Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Charles Bathurst stated that a scheme for compulsory rationing was ready to put into operation, if necessary.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 43.7 and the minimum 24.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 41.9 and 31.5.

GEN. MAUDE PUSHES ON BEYOND KUT-EL-AMARA

Several Thousand Turks Captured; 'Slur on British Arms' Entirely Wiped Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Earl Curzon read a telegram from General Maude, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Mesopotamia, stating that, on the morning of the 25th, British cavalry and infantry moved westwards, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Strong Turkish rearguards, supported by artillery, occupied a trench position 15 miles west-north-west of Kut, evidently to cover the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Baghailah.

After an intense bombardment, our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein, while our cavalry operated round the northern flank of the Turks. At least sixty prisoners, numerous flocks, equipment and stores have been captured.

Our aeroplanes bombed a steamer which was towing a Turkish pontoon-bridge upstream, with the result that the tow slipped and the pontoon floated downstream.

Earl Curzon added that it is evident that the scene of operations has shifted considerably upstream, beyond Kut and the success announced yesterday has been followed up. He believed that several thousand prisoners have been taken and "it is clear that the slur on our arms, if that phrase was applicable, caused by the events last year, has now been entirely wiped out."

Paris, February 27.—President Poincare has telegraphed to King George, congratulating him on the splendid successes achieved by the British in France and at Kut-el-Amara.

LACONIA'S SINKING TO HASTEN ACTION BY U. S. CONGRESS

Death of American Citizens An Overt Act In 'Another Lusitania Case'

WILSON CAUTIOUS

Thinks No Steps Should Be Taken Till His Request Is Sanctioned

SAW FIANCE DIE

Sweetheart Of Actress On Wedding Trip Succumbed In Boat Beside Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 27.—Official despatches confirm the deaths of American citizens through the sinking of the Cunard s.s. Laconia, thus establishing an overt act in what is regarded as another Lusitania case.

President Wilson and officials of the State Department consider that no steps should be taken until Congress acts concerning the request made by the President for authority to arm American merchantmen. The sinking of the Laconia will hasten the action of Congress.

Committees of both Houses have been busy, re-drafting the Bill, but it is now expected that they will acquiesce to the Government's wish and the Bill will be passed practically unchanged.

Seven Die of Exposure

London, February 28.—It transpires that eight out of the nine persons missing through the sinking of the Cunard Line s.s. Laconia died from exposure in the boats. There were six American passengers and fifteen Americans among the crew, who were all saved, except two ladies, who were buried at sea.

The two ladies were among seven persons who died from exposure, out of the twenty-one occupants of a water-logged boat.

A priest who was on board said that the boat hit the stern of the Laconia when it was being lowered and the planks were burst open. The boat drifted without oars or a rudder and with water to the gunwales, from ten o'clock at night to three o'clock on the following afternoon.

Throw Dead Overboard

Everybody was crowded into the bows or stern. The waves washed a steward overboard. Others, including an American negro, died and were thrown into the sea, as the weight of their bodies would have endangered the water-logged boat.

The priest said that a lady by his side, sobbing bitterly, told him that she was an actress going to England to be married and he saw her fiance die in the boat.

165 of the crew of the Laconia have crossed from Dublin to Liverpool. The majority of them were previously on board the Cunard liner Franconia when she was torpedoed.

Further stories of survivors confirm the fact that the ship was torpedoed twice. The first torpedo hit her stern.

The Captain ordered all lights to be turned on, to facilitate the escape of the passengers and crew. The vessel listed and then righted, sinking slowly.

Torpedoed Whilst Crippled

The German submarine appeared again and fired another torpedo, which hit the Laconia near the engine-room, though the boats were close by and very visible in the blaze of electricity. The Laconia sank immediately and the Captain and several officers had to swim.

Subsequently, the submarine bobbed up astern of a boat crowded with women and demanded the Captain. They received an evasive answer and the submarine finally vanished.

A steward kept the occupants of one boat alive by giving imitations of Harry Lauder and other comedians and forcing all to join in the choruses, till they were picked up.

14,000 More Tons Sunk

The following additional British steamers have been sunk during the week-end: The s.s. Beneficent (1,963 tons), Iser (2,026 tons), Falcon (675 tons), Grenadier (1,004 tons), Longhirst (3,053 tons) and Trojan Prince (3,196 tons). Total about 14,000 tons.

The Captain and six of the crew of the s.s Grenadier were killed.

UNPAID CHENGTU ARMY MEN OUT ON RAMPAGE

Trouble Now Is Over, Wages Being Forthcoming; Officials Have Drinking Orgies

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, Feb. 12.—The citizens had an attack of political colic lately, much to the distress of their officials. There was a pull on between Wang Chi-hsiang, the inspecting Commissioner from Peking and Lo Pei-kin, the Military Governor. The report was current and generally believed that the former was sent to take over the latter's job. Lo Pei-kin accordingly did not pay his troops for some time. If Wang Chi-hsiang insisted on ousting him then he would have an army of mutinous troops to pacify.

At New Year time a Company from the East Camp actually kicked over the traces. Though the immediate occasion was a gambling row the real cause was exasperation at the delay in receiving their pay. They attacked the police guard at the city gate, killed one, wounded three, forced the others to open it and let them out. In the suburbs they robbed a shop or two, telephoned in to say they had borrowed some money here to pay their way home and headed off south for Yunnan.

At Penghsien another company did much the same thing. They threw off all authority, made a good haul from the Post Office and some merchants and said good-bye. The Chengtu people thought the whole of the Yunnanese soldiery was about to do the same. For about a week there was great consternation. During the hubbub Wang Chi-hsiang left. Why, he did not say. He lay a day and a half five li away to see what was going to be the upshot and having reassured himself continued his journey.

The troops then got paid. Instantly everybody breathed freer. A day or two ago the newspapers announced better news still. Tai Kan and Lo Pei-kin and Liu Cheng-ho the commander of the Szechuen troops came to a mutual agreement to send out the majority of the Chengtu soldiers to the country to hunt robbers. Peking has agreed to grant $300,000 for this purpose. Tai Kan is credited with having a great conceit of his own opinion; he thinks there is no-one half so clever as he is; but he has certainly made a good stroke this time. All hope his scheme will succeed for certainly there are robbers in abundance to catch.

So Lo Pei-kin and Tai Kan are said to be working fairly well together. Lo is the better liked by those who know both. As long as the one does not try to get more than his own share of the spoils, all should go well.

During the past few months a great deal of feasting has gone on in official circles. How these servants of the State manage to stand so much carousing, let doctors tell. The drinking often is very excessive. It sometimes takes the more weakly constituted days to recover from the effects of one evening.

But not all officials favor these orgies. The pity is that they are in the minority. Such men value the example of us foreigners whose potions are confined to the brewing of the teapot.

Our missionary conferences are all at an end. One mission planned out its work for the next five years. All gave in their adherence to the proposed big evangelistic campaign next year. It will be a united affair and extend to all the large centers of the Province.

Another good thing done was the interchange of opinion on the treatment of dysentery which proved such a scourge last summer and autumn. It appears there are three forms of this disease: (1) bacillary, (2) amaebic and (3) a mixed form. The treatment in the first is a small injection of laudanum followed by strong tannic acid; internally sulphate of sodium and laudanum or lead and opium. In the second, emetine is prescribed with tannic acid injections in addition. The emetine must be further given a month afterwards in order to prevent complications. In the third form, the treatment is, of course, a mixed one.

The first is the most dangerous to begin with; the second is the most trying owing to its possible complications. Dr. Poupelain, a doctor here, has just discovered that dysenteric complications may occur in persons who have never had the active symptoms of the malady. Injections of emetine then, will, if taken in time, speedily clear them up. This surely deserves to be made known.

17 Political Parties Fete Vice-President

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 1.—The political parties, which now number seventeen, are giving a reception today in honor of the Vice-President. According to the Chinese newspapers, the latter will be invited to give his views on the Sino-German crisis and the opium deal.

Never before has any living person on earth had such an opportunity as we are going to have.

WE ARE GOING TO SEE

"THE END OF THE WORLD"

Advt.

News Brevities

The March meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, March 6.—7.00 p.m. Social Function, with refreshments provided by Mrs. J. Macbeth and a group of Union Church ladies. 8.00 p.m. Business Meeting, at which a paper will be read on "The Securing and Training of a Native Ministry," by Rev. J. Leighton Stuart of Nanking. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in Missionary work.

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A copy of The Billboard just received, in an article on aviation contains high praise of Miss Katherine Stinson, who, experienced such galling disappointments at Kiangwan, recently. The Billboard avers that Miss Stinson was the first woman in the world to loop-the-loop and fly upside down and, further, says that she is still the only woman to perform these feats. Her performances seem to have fired her younger sister, Marjorie, two years her junior and, therefore, seventeen years old. Marjorie is a graduate of the Wright School and has been flying professionally for three years.

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A most enjoyable afternoon was spent on Wednesday by the Union Church Ladies' Society on the occasion of a musicale given by Mrs. Kliene and other friends. Mrs. Long played a delightful pianoforte solo; Mrs. Kliene sang "Son of Mine" also "Sunshine and Rain"; Miss Barr sang two songs as did Miss Harvey, which were all much appreciated. Miss Kliene then played a pianoforte solo titled "April"; next came two songs from Mrs. Malcolm and Miss Fitch added to the pleasure of the afternoon by playing two violin solos. Mrs. Tewkesbury and Miss Kliene were the accompanists.

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The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. have issued a notification to the effect that their Manila-Guam cable has been restored.

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Dr. Arthur Smith is visiting Shanghai.

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Sir Robert Bredon has left Peking for Shanghai via Hankow.

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In the British Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. A. G. Mossop (acting Crown Advocate) made application that Mr. Edward Louis Agassiz be admitted to practice in that Court. Mr. Mossop mentioned that the necessary papers had been filed in the Registry; the application stated that Mr. Agassiz was duly enrolled as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Adjudicature in England on January 14, 1903, and on February 5, 1914, he was enrolled as a solicitor in the Supreme Court at Hongkong. A certificate had been filed in support of Mr. Agassiz' application, signed by the Chief Justice of Hongkong and an affidavit had also been filed by Mr. Alabaster, who was a member of the Shanghai Bar as well as a member of the Bar of Hongkong. The Chief Judge (Sir Havilland de Sausmarez) made an order of admission.

Shantung Rd. Hospital Again Asks for Funds

The Shantung Road Hospital for Chinese had its same old tale to tell at the annual meeting, held yesterday afternoon. Just as badly as ever, it is still wanting funds to carry on its present work and to make additions which the management and medical staff alike admit are essential. Dr. N. Macleod presided and there was a large attendance of subscribers, foreign and Chinese.

The chairman, in submitting the annual report, which showed that, in the men's wards, with 115 beds available, 1,713 in-patients and 66,503 out-patients were treated and, in the women's section, with 35 beds, 496 in-patients and 16,828 out-patients, said that he believed this was the first hospital established by foreigners, in this or any part of China, for the reception of Chinese.

His acquaintance with it began as an outsider in 1877. He became one of its surgeons in 1884 and twenty years' experience in that connection and participation in its work as a member of the committee was followed by recent years of passing interest.

In his time as a surgeon, the hospital had about seventy beds; now there were 150. There were then no beds for women, but now there were 35.

Dr. Davenport's report indicated progress in many departments. 1916 was a record year in the number of patients dealt with and there was the likelihood of even further demands in the near future, calling for more and better equipment and an increase in administrative assistance. He congratulated the Chinese finance committee on the success of their efforts last year to get their fellow-countrymen to contribute more and he hoped that they would be still better rewarded this year.

There was a distinct call for a pathological department, where post-mortems could be made. Thirty years ago, no-one could have dared to make such a suggestion, without grave risk of causing a riot.

Briefly, the requirements of the committee were—to pull down some of the present buildings, which are very old and out-of-date, to erect larger and more up-to-date buildings, to equip the hospital throughout on modern lines and to increase the medical and nursing staff.

The expenditure of Tls. 21,433 on working account, in maintaining 150 beds and treating so many patients as the hospital had done, was evidence enough of economy. This was due in no small measure to the gratuitous assistance of Drs. Patrick, Billinghurst, Bolton and Parrott.

Mr. L. J. Cubitt, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that their work could not possibly for long be carried on within the limits of the buildings as they are. It was first necessary to obtain possession of the whole of the compound, part of which still belongs to the London Mission, which he understood they were willing to dispose of and would give the hospital the first refusal.

The whole question was one of funds and he made an especial appeal to wealthy Chinese. The cost would not be less than two lakhs. If the hospital was to be properly equipped, it must be so managed that it would become a university for the training of Chinese in medical knowledge.

The report and accounts were passed and the following committees elected:

Foreign: Messrs. C. M. Bain, G. A. Johnson, E. J. Oakshott, E. Pugh, A. S. P. White-Cooper and Drs. R. J. Marshall and J. W. Jackson.

Chinese: Messrs. Chun Fai-ting, Chu Pao-san, Shik Li-kung, Yu Ya-ching, Y. C. Tong, Fu Siew-an, Wang Yi-ting, M. Y. Chung, Tam Hoi-chow and Chun Bing-him.

2400 CAPE COLORED BOYS FOR FRENCH TRANSPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Pretoria, February 26.—At the request of the War Office, the Director of War Recruiting is raising 2,400 Cape colored boys, for service in France as transport drivers.

U.S. Blockade Runner Is Lauded by French

'Tantamount to Defeat Of Modern Barbarians,' Declares Bordeaux' Prefect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bordeaux, February 27.—The reception given to the American steamer Orleans was most enthusiastic. The Prefect, at the head of a deputation of local notables, boarded the vessel and, addressing the Captain, said: "Your courageous action is tantamount to a defeat of the modern barbarians."

In procession, they escorted the Captain and crew to luncheon at the Town Hall, the crowds cheering the Americans and showering flowers upon them.

SHELL FRENCH COAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—A German official communique reports: A German sea-plane successfully bombed an enemy transport, in the northern part of the Aegean Sea. On the 12th, a German submarine lavishly bombarded some works at Forges de l'Adour, near Bayonne, causing several fires. It has returned safely.

RUMANIAN LOSS PARTLY REGAINED BY RUSSIANS

Recover Portion of Hill Positions Rushed During Double Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The enemy attacked on both sides of the Yakobeni to Kimpolung high-road and occupied some heights two miles south-west of Valeputna. We made a counter-attack and recovered a portion of the heights.

IMPEACH EX-GOVERNOR CHIN YUNG OF SHANSI

Guilty of Bribery and Embezzlement, He Goes to Commission for Penalty

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 1.—Some time ago, Parliament impeached Chin Yung, the ex-Governor of Shansi. The Government instituted an investigation, which has substantiated a number of the charges of bribery and embezzlement and the Cabinet yesterday ordered the Governor to be handed over to the Commission for the punishment of high officials. This is the first case of an impeachment brought up in Parliament proving effective.

HSIUNG DECLINES POST

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 1.—Hsiung Hsi-ling has declined the post of Chief of the Administrative Court and will be given another important post, probably in the provinces. Hsia Shou-kang, a secretary of the President's Office, who was recommended for the Chief Secretaryship, after the resignation of Ting Shih-yi, will now probably be appointed Chief of the Administrative Court.

SOLDIERS FOR FARMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Richard Winfrey announced that the War Office proposed to supply 30,000 soldiers for agricultural work, of whom 15,000 would be temporarily released from the home defence army, for cultivation during the spring, while the others would work under military control.

Shantung Christian U. Medical School Has An Enrolment of 120

Tsinan, Shantung, Feb. 26.—Mr. Liang-en, who has recently finished his five years course at Purdue University in the United States, has now returned and has become the assistant of Mr. Whiteright in the Tsinan Institute. On the evening of February 23, Mr. Whiteright gave a reception to him and to Rev. H. W. Luce, the latter having recently moved from Weihsien in connection with the new building-work of the Shantung Christian University. A large number of leaders in Christian work and others were present.

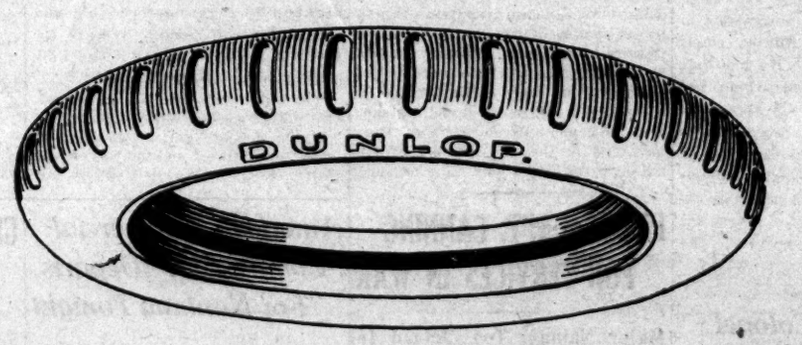
It is a constant surprise to visitors to Tsinan to find the plant of University Medical School and the University Hospital so well-built and up-to-date. For a half century the Christian educational work of Shantung has emphasized the use of Mandarin as its teaching medium. In view of its educational foundation, reared on this basis, and its location half-way between the Yangtsze Valley and the extreme north, it is here that the Mandarin Medical School is being developed as a Department of the Shantung Christian University.

The school has opened its new semester with an enrolment of 120 students, representing no less than fifteen of the Provinces of China and Manchuria. Of these seven have completed a full Arts and Science (B.A.) course and the rest have all finished one or two years of pre-medical study after finishing the Middle School.

On Saturday evening, February 24, the Medical School Y.M.C.A. gave a reception which was intended to be a more or less formal welcome by the Shantung students to the students from beyond the Province. Unless we are greatly mistaken not the least benefit to each of these young men will be that cosmopolitan experience which comes from intercourse with men from widely separated places. It will be one of the forces which, among many others, are working for the breaking down of narrow, provincial views and creating a broad spirit of tolerance and interest, so necessary for China at this stage of growth in her national life and international relationships.

Two Fires in Same House in One Week

Early yesterday morning Central Bell Tower, noticing smoke arising near Ningpo and Honan Roads, gave a very quick call, so much so that the Central companies, on arrival, found some of the inmates still asleep on the top attic floor of the premises, No. 0.39 Tientsin Road. The outbreak was on the first floor in the same place and premises as on February 23. This time the fire had made more progress as the woodwork of the ventilator in the roof was on fire. A small jet sufficed to deal with this, some of the woodwork being removed. The cause of the fire is being closely investigated, it being rather strange that two outbreaks should occur in the same spot in less than a week.



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No. 105 Avenue due Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, with stationary fixtures and flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month.

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Tls. 23,000 Modern residence, corner house, situated in the most desirable residential section of the French Concession on two mow of land. House contains spacious hall, drawing room, dining room, lounge room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and ample servants' quarters. The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with convenient closets and cupboards. The bathrooms are tiled in white and have stationary medicine closets, bath tubs, lavatories and flush toilets. **Payments may be made part in cash and part by instalments.**

Tls. 22,000: Situated in the French Park Tract, on about two and one-half mow, corner property, three-storied brick house. This house was built by us and all the materials that were used in its construction were purchased through our office. We can personally guarantee it as being one of the best-built residences in the city. Modern plumbing fixtures are installed in the three bathrooms, clothes closets and drawers are provided in the bedrooms, and china closets and cupboards are built in the kitchen and pantry.

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On Yu Yuen Road: Values in Real Estate are rapidly increasing in this locality. We have for sale two of the best located lots for building purposes on this Road. Each lot contains about four mow and has ample street frontage and good depth. They can be purchased now at a very reasonable figure. **Part payment in cash and the balance by easy instalments.**

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Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

British Supreme Court

Enemy Trading Law

In the British Supreme Court yesterday Sir Havilland de Sausmarez gave his decision in a case involving The Trading With the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914; in the matter of Graf C. Praschma, an enemy within the act.

Mr. G. W. King appeared as Custodian, and Mr. D. McNeill represented the Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Before reading his judgment, the Chief Judge said—I have prepared a written judgment in this matter because it is one which has given me a considerable amount of thought, and I have been able to work out the conclusions to be drawn from the legislation which will put the whole position as to enemy property in this country clear and so be of value to the public and to the profession in any matters which may in the future arise is connection which such property.

The written judgment is as follows:—

Judgment

This is a summons in the matter of certain shares in the Sungei Duri Rubber Co., Ltd., which stand in the name of Count C. Praschma, an enemy. These shares were hypothecated to the applicants, the Cathay Trust, Ltd., in respect of an advance of Tls. 3,500. Interest has been paid on the debt to date but no payment has been made in respect of the principal: the applicants are not satisfied with their position, as they are unable to dispose of the shares or obtain a transfer of them into their own names in the books of the company. Hence this application. The summons asks for an order vesting the shares in the officer performing the duties of custodian of enemy property. This is the first application of the kind made to the court and it will be convenient if I indicate fully the position of enemy property in China over which the court has jurisdiction and the manner in which that power will be exercised.

His Majesty's jurisdiction in China is exercised in conformity with English law in force for the time being and it has not been doubted that this covers the emergency legislation necessitated by the present war "as far as circumstances admit." The Acts of Parliament which are material to the present summons are The Trading With the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915. In addition to these Acts there are certain King's regulations made by His Majesty's Minister in virtue of the powers given him to legislate in this way for British subjects in China. These are now contained in The Trading With the Enemy Consolidated Regulations, 1917, and a short amending regulation providing for the return by companies to an officer who is performing the duties of the custodian of enemy property.

Let me first look at the English law as contained in the Acts of Parliament. The first was enacted, as the preamble says, to make further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, and for preserving, with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies and to make other provisions for preventing trading with the enemy. Section 1 provides for the appointment of a custodian of enemy property and for the disposal of money paid to him under the Act. Section 2 provides for the payment to the custodian of any dividends, interest or share of profits which would have been payable to an enemy had a state of war not existed. Section 2 sub-section (1) imposes a duty on people to inform the custodian of any property which they hold or manage for an enemy, and sub-section (2) obliges companies and others to communicate to the custodian particulars of all shares, etc., which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy: by section 2 of the amending Act of 1915 bank balances, deposits and debts are added to the matters on which information has to be given under sub-section (1). Section (4) empowers the high court to vest any property "belonging to or held or managed for or an behalf of an enemy in the custodian." There are other provisions, which it does not seem to me necessary to the purposes of this judgment to consider, but I think that some of them show the necessity for the rule of construction to which I have already referred that in applying English law His Majesty's courts in China must be guided by the circumstances prevailing locally. One of the principal circumstances is that until recently there was no official who filled the office of custodian; and that now that office is only filled to a limited extent.

I now turn to the King's Regulations. Until the Order in Council of 1907 they had the same effect as if contained in the Principal Order, but the repeal of article 157 has modified that. At the same time they must be given the effect they are entitled to, and I think they must be construed as an explanation by the local legislature of the extent to which circumstances allow of the application of English law and the substitution for them, where necessary, of machinery for the attainment of the ends aimed at by the Imperial Legislature.

The matters contained in the sections of The Trading With the Enemy Acts which I have summarised are dealt with in that part of The Trading With the Enemy Consolidated Regulations which is headed "Enemy Property," and we find the various matters in which the custodian is interested and which I have very shortly reviewed covered by provisions which are suited to local circumstances. There is no mention of the custodian until an amending regulation of 1917 refers to an officer who has been designated by the Secretary of State, in virtue of the powers he has under article 31 of the Principal Order, to perform some of the duties of custodian under The Trading With the Enemy Acts, a further indication, if it were necessary that those Acts are binding on British subjects in China. This appointment was publicly notified in February. But there is provision for the returns, which, in the United Kingdom, have to be made to the custodian, being made to some other person. Regulation 6 provides for the return required from companies by section 3 (2) of The Trading With the Enemy Act, 1915, being made to the custodian of enemy property in the colony of Hongkong, a provision repealed before it became operative owing to the appointment to which I have just referred. Regulation 7 provides for a return to the consular officer in charge of a district of information in respect of the property in that district covered by section 3 of the Act. Regulation 6 deals with the forms of property covered by sections 2 of the Act of 1914 and 2 of that of 1915. This, instead of being paid to the custodian, is paid into an account in a British bank called "the enemy dividends." It would seem, therefore, that the position of the custodian is filled by the minister, the consular officer and the officer designated by the Secretary of State to perform the duties of custodian in respect of property vested in him, and as provided in regulation 6.

The Trading With the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, is the first enactment which deals with the property of an enemy, and it does so expressly, as the preamble states, to preserve it with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace. It is made in the interest of the State and not of the creditors of the enemy owner of the property, a point on which Mr. Justice Younger emphasised in re Fried Krupp Actien-Gesellschaft (1916, 2 Ch: P 194): though payment out of monies in the hands of the custodian may be made by him with the approval of the court. But the court is pressed with a difficulty, inasmuch as, at all events in respect of the bulk of enemy property in China, it has no jurisdiction, for its jurisdiction is limited by article 5 of the Principal Order, to the property, proprietary rights and liabilities of British subjects within the limits of the Order, and therefore such jurisdiction as it possesses must be exercised with this limitation in view. So, however much the court may wish to control such property as we are considering, its powers are limited; there are nevertheless some classes of property which seem to be within the reach of its orders and these I now proceed to consider.

Property paid into the enemy dividend account will clearly remain in it until the end of the war unless it is paid out of that account under an order of the court (section 5 of the Act of 1915, and regulation 8) and the court may authorise the payment out of that account of a debt due to a British subject by an enemy. I can see no difficulty in making that order, for the minister in taking charge of the enemy's money undertakes in accordance with the terms of the regulations the liability to pay thereout what may be ordered by the court. What order this court will make must depend on the circumstances of each case and upon the consent of the custodian, that is of the minister—in re Fried Krupp Actien-Gesellschaft and Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act 1914 s. 5 (2). No doubt it will always have regard to the interests of those who may not be before it as well as to the policy of the legislature. I have referred to the minister as being in the place of the custodian with respect to the money paid into the enemy dividends account. I should perhaps rather have said "the Crown," for there is a difficulty in that the minister cannot be brought before the court; on the other hand it is clearly contemplated by the regulations that these matters should be subjected to the supreme court and I think that all that is necessary will be done if the bank in which the money in respect of which the application is made, and the crown advocate are given proper notice. The bank can appear or not as it pleases, but the crown advocate must submit to the court such matters as it is the duty of the custodian at home to bring before it. There may, of course, be cases where the court is asked to vest property already in the enemy dividends account in the officer performing the duties of custodian; if so, the officer performing his duties should also receive notice.

Whether the court will make a vesting order must depend upon its power to do so. But before examining this power I wish to state that I should hesitate to make such an order where the regulations provide a remedy which will ensure to the applicant what he is entitled to under The Trading With the Enemy Acts. The reason is that, as I have pointed out, the regulations adapt the provisions to local circumstances.

The power of the court to make a vesting order depends in its turn on whether the court has jurisdiction over the property which it is sought to vest. Obviously there is a great deal of enemy property in China over which we have no jurisdiction. The only property which it is necessary for me to consider now is that in the enemy dividends account and that in shares in China companies: with the former kind I have already dealt. Whether there is jurisdiction to vest shares standing in the name of an enemy in the custodian is not clear to my mind, nor am I clear that what the law aims at in respect of enemy property cannot be attained in China without such orders: but it is clear that there are circumstances where the intervention of a custodian in the affairs of a company which is under an obligation to an enemy is almost imperative, and I need only point to the cases of reconstruction or of an issue of new shares as outstanding examples. There are also the occasions on which the orders of a court are made with respect to the property of a company as a whole, e.g., a winding up order, in which I suppose the court would feel no difficulty in making a vesting order if it was required for the purposes of company law. There are therefore manifold reasons why a custodian should be appointed in whom the court may vest property without assuming an intention to extend the existing jurisdiction of the court.

The short result of this consideration of the law is that the duty of a British subject with respect to enemy property with which he has to do is:—

1.—To pay into "the enemy dividends account" any property which belongs to an enemy and is covered by regulation 8 of the consolidated regulations:

2.—To make a return to the consular officer of the district in which he is resident of all enemy property which he holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy and which is covered by regulation 7; his return does not include the property covered by regulation 6:

3.—If the person is a China Company, to make a return under regulation 8 of all shares, stock debentures, of debenture stock and other obligations held by or for the benefit of an enemy; this return is made to the officer who has been designated by the Secretary of State to perform the duties of custodian in respect of property vested in him.

The court will in respect of such property make such orders as are made by English courts, and will treat each of the officers interested on behalf of the Government as occupying the office of custodian of enemy property in respect of the property in which he is interested under the King's Regulations. Further the court will not make a vesting order solely for the benefit of a creditor, where there is a remedy under the local legislation as I have interpreted it.

I can now deal with this application. It is made on behalf of a creditor and purely for his own benefit; it is not an application by the custodian. I have not enough before me to define the position of these shares. I know that they are shares in a British company and are security for a debt, and that the applicants are unable to procure a transfer of them into their own name. It has also been stated that the dividends on the shares lying in the enemy dividends account are not far short of the sum advanced to the debtor, and appearently the dividends expected to accrue will be ample to pay the interest in future and to provide a sinking fund for the balance of the debt.

The result of the principles I have deduced from the legislation and the circumstances in China where that legislation has to be applied is that I must refuse the order. First because I have not sufficient before me to show that the property involved is in such a position that there is jurisdiction to make the order, secondly because I have grave doubts whether this is a case which comes within the purpose of the legislation as to the payment of debts, and thirdly because, especially in a doubtful case, I think that the consideration should prevail that, where there are other adequate remedies afforded by the local law, i.e., the law independent of the officer who has been appointed for the administration of the Imperial Acts, that law should be first invoked. I see no reason why in a case like the present the custodian as represented by the minister should not consent to a payment out of the enemy dividends account of the principal and interest due and to become due in respect of this debt and which is drawn from the shares which are a security for it. Should any difficulty arise I give the Cathay Trust, Ltd., leave to raise the question again.

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—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

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Mixed Court

The five Chinese who are undergoing trial in the Mixed Court in connection with the fire at No. 43 Nanking Road last Christmas Eve, had another hearing yesterday afternoon.

On the resumption a coolie employed by Mr. H. D. Rodger, in whose office the fire occurred, said he was at the office on the day of the fire. He had a key of the office which he kept all the time. Witness was still employed by Mr. Rodger.

Det.-Sub.-Insp. Burnside said on the evening of December 24 he heard of the fire shortly after eight o'clock. He went round to the premises and examined the locks. They had not been tampered with. Witness could not get hold of Mr. Rodger that night. Witness suspected the nature of the fire but he could not come to any decision until he saw Mr. Rodger.

The following morning he went with Mr. Rodger to the office where he made a thorough examination of the debris with Mr. Pett. Witness found a poker beneath the center of the desk. He had a good deal of experience in investigating fires. There seemed to be something unusual about this fire. It seemed to him the drawers of the desk had been set on fire. The desk was not equally burnt over.

Witness investigated the circumstances of the fire afterwards. He received a cheque for $50 on the Sumitomo Bank from Mr. Landau; three other cheques were received from a brothel off Foochow Road. Another cheque for Tls. 540 was got from the bank. In all, witness got two cheques from the bank. Several others he got from Mr. Rodger. Seven were presented and cashed by the banks. Four others were detained by the banks. One of the prisoners, Yang Tsun, was arrested at a lodging house by a Chinese detective. One of the accused, when arrested, said he was not in Shanghai at the time of the fire.

Cross-examined—He had some experience of fires.

Q.—If a bundle of papers were lit on the floor would it leave a mark? A.—It all depends.

Mr. Newman—You must give him more particulars.

Mr. Hadley—He is an expert.

Mr. Newman—You must give an expert a chance.

The poker was on the floor with a lot of burnt debris under it. There was nothing on top of it. He thought Mr. Pett picked it up. It might have been slightly covered at the end but the handle was quite clear. The fire started underneath the desk and possibly in the drawers.

Q.—Why do you say it was unusual?

A.—There was nothing to account for it breaking out in such a place. The fire in the grate was supposed to be very low when Mr. Rodger left.

Q.—Suppose there had been a waste paper basket there?

A.—It could have caused the fire but there was no basket there according to Mr. Rodger.

He did not see, if started in that way, how the two top drawers should have been burnt.

A gold shop assistant recognised one of the accused as a man who had come to his shop and bought two rings for which he presented in payment a cheque for $267. He could not recognise the cheque as it was given to the manager.

The cheque was taken and the balance paid in cash to accused.

The case was again adjourned.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE EAGER FOR PEACE

San Francisco, February 22.—Leaders of the German Socialists, in a reply to the American Socialists with regard to the peace movement, say:

"The German Socialists have done their utmost for the restoration of peace, but success has been impossible. They are asking the American Socialists first to move England and make her abandon her policy of starving Germany."

HAPPY

is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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will meet your most exacting requirements in the painting and interior decorating line. We stock a full assortment of colors and qualities. Let us solve your painting problems.

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"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the "Three Castles."

THE VIRGINIANS

Thackeray.

Never Fail

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON. To Please

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

FOILED BERNSTORFF, SAY MORGAN MEN

W. J. Burns and Martin Egan Plead Justification for Appropriating Letters

CHARGE 'MONSTROUS PLOT'

To Enable German Ambassador To Scrutinise Orders From the Allies

William J. Burns and Martin Egan, publicity agent for J. P. Morgan & Co., whose trial began on January 22, in Special Sessions on charges that they had illegally taken, copied, and published private papers belonging to Seymour and Seymour, lawyers, whose office in the Equitable Building was entered by Burns detectives, acknowledged most of the accusations, but pleaded that they had been justified in their acts because "the shabby and paltry enterprise of the Seymour and Seymour outfit was only the outgrowth and remnant of a monstrous plot" by which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had been enabled to keep informed of the confidential relations between the Morgan house and the French and British Governments for which the bankers were fiscal agents.

"We insist that the acts committed were done in justification of the law and to prevent crimes not only against the neutrality of the country but against the laws of this State," said John Lindsay, counsel for the men. "We admit that the defendant tapped the Seymour telephone, that they installed a dictaphone, and that they visited the office without permission, but we deny that they published the papers they took."

The lawyers contend, though they did not make it part of their defense, that responsibility for this lies with the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee, which, in a consideration of the whole wiretapping situation in relation to the New York Police Department, caused the production of these documents in evidence.

The publicity attendant on their activities resulted in the arrest of Burns and Egan, who had undertaken, in behalf of Morgan and Company, an investigation designed to disclose the identity of the Morgan employe who was peddling war information among munition brokers and others. In the course of this investigation Burns and Egan were led to the Seymour and Seymour office.

In addition to Mr. Lindsay they were represented by Delancey Nichol and Francis Wellman and the lawyers moved at once for a dismissal of the charges on the ground that there were not sufficient facts in the complaint to constitute a crime under the statute. In support of this Mr. Nichol submitted a brief outlining the defense of justification. In part it reads:

"It will be shown by the evidence to be introduced on the part of the defendants that the shabby and paltry enterprise of the Seymour and Seymour outfit was only the outgrowth and remnant of a monstrous plot which preceded it, by which one of the belligerent nations now engaged in the greatest and most sanguinary war known to mankind was to profit at the expense of its enemies."

Charge a German Plot

After reciting that the Morgan firm was the fiscal agent in this country of both the French and British Governments in the purchase of ammunition and other war supplies the brief continued:

"In the fall of 1915 a faithless employe of the Morgan firm, intent upon personal profit, entered into a compact with a lawyer practicing at the seat of Government by which inside information concerning the firm's business on behalf of the English and French Governments, including the character and extent of their requirements, and the details in that connection, was to be imparted to the lawyer, who, curiously enough, happened to be not only counsel for the German Government in a litigation then and still pending, but a personal friend and fellow club member of the German Ambassador.

"Pursuant to this unholy confederacy the Washington lawyer received from his co-conspirator, as he himself had admitted by word of mouth of sending memorandums to Washington, a fund of illegitimate knowledge amply sufficient to apprise the German Embassy of the concerns with whom the Morgan firm had placed orders, the time approximately, of deliveries and also the date of the probable shipments.

Strikes in Factories

"It is a matter of common knowledge that this was the period during which certain manufacturers of munitions encountered unusual and unexpected difficulties; strikes occurred, machinery operated badly, and there were numerous mysterious explosions. Ships laden with war materials had similar experiences. Somehow it seemed to be known when they were to sail, whither they were bound, as well as the character of the cargoes. This disquieting condition of affairs continued until the close of 1915 or the beginning of 1916, when the German Ambassador is popularly credited with having prophesied a cessation, or at least a suspension, of the disturbances; and strangely enough, they came to an abrupt termination about that time.

"But a new and more sordid receptacle at once substituted for the 'advance information.'

"A man belonging to Cleveland, Ohio, suddenly appeared in New York, by chance the brother-in law of another close friend of the German Ambassador, to join the great army of war munition brokers. To him the Washington lawyer, his own interests in the matter ceasing, thereupon diverted his supply of secret and confidential information, and presently, the cotton linter business coming up, the Seymour and Semyour crew under the leadership of Phillips, the new man's former co-adventurer in the aviation field, are found to be in touch with him, and the Humboldt Fibre Company correspondence then comes into being."

Although the affidavit was not more specific, it was recalled that a previous investigation in the course of which Samuel Paul, the Morgan employe, made a confession to District Attorney Swann, had disclosed the names of Carlos E. Moore, President of the Import and Export Company: O. B. Phillips, who had desk room in the office of Seymour and Seymour, and apparently was well versed in the munition situation, and John Clifton, a lawyer of Washington.

At that time Paul admitted that he had entered into negotiations with Clifton, who afterward turned him over to Moore. Clifton and Moore both explained their part in the affair to Mr. Swann, asserting that they had supposed Paul had a right to dipose of the information he had given them. Moore, it was disclosed then, is a brother-in-law of Archibald White, an intimate friend of Count von Bernstroff, and he acknowledges having seen White on several occasions when he was in receipt of information from Paul, but he had denied to the District Attorney that he had imparted this information to White, and was indignant when it was suggested that by this channel some of the information might have reached the German Ambassador. Mr. Clifton explained his interest in Moore by saying they were old friends and the lawyer was a Director in a company of which Moore was President.

Frederick Seymour Called

The attorneys for the defense did not develop their case in their brief, but something of the relations of Paul, Moore, Philips, and the Seymours was disclosed in the examination of the witnesses put on by Assistant District Attorney Black. Among these were Frederick Seymour, the complainant, who denied he had given permission for the Morgan investigators to enter his officer and who asserted that the papers taken by the Burns men were merely correspondence between himself and the Humboldt Pibre Company regarding British war requirements; Bartlett Smith, who testified to having installed a dictaphone in the Seymour office at the behest of Mr. Burns; and Harry B. Pringle, buyer of war supplies for Morgan and Co. Mr. Pringle was called to idientify letters which Burns had handed to him as copies of originals in the Seymour office. It was Pringle who started the Morgan investigation and, on cross examination by Mr. Nichol, he testified:

"I was informed by the Anglo-American Products Corporation, who were bidding to furnish several thousand tons of cotton linters to the Allies, that two men from Seymour's office had told them that they had a pull with Morgan and Co., and could get the contract for them for a consideration."

Pringle told of meeting Mortimer Sultzer, one of the two men mentioned, in the Anglo-American office. After admtting that he was associated with the Seymours, Sultzer repeated the statement, the, witness said, that he had much influence with the banking firm.

Samuel Paul, formerly private secretary to F. W. McKnight, export manager for Morgan and Co., told of his relations with John Clifton, the Washington lawyer.

"At the time I met Clifton in the Vanderbilt Hotel by appointment," Paul said, "I did not know that he was connected with the German Ambassador in any way. He said he knew a man by the name of Moore, who was anxious to obtain information as to munition contracts."

Paul denied he had intended to divulge information prejudicial to the interests of the firm. He admitted Clifton had told him that if any money was realized as a result of information furnished he would be well paid.

Justices Collins, Garvin, and Freshchi do not sit in New York again until Friday, and the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock on that day.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

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TAD
INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING THE OFFICE MUG HAVE A FLASHLIGHT TAKEN OF HIMSELF

U.S. TO KEEP ALL SHIPS

Bill Would Prevent Transfer Of Vessels Now Being Built

Tokio, February 23.—The Administration has introduced into the United States Congress a bill proposing to prohibit the transfer to foreign registry of any of the vessels now being constructed at American shipyards, says a telegram received in Tokio ytsterday. The American Government has already prohibited the sale or charter of American vessels to foreigners.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FORMED

Founders' Meeting of New Organisation Lays Plans For General Gathering Soon

Tokio, February 23.—The founders' meeting of the new American-Japanese Association was held at the Peers' Club at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Viscount Kaneko presided as temporary chairman. Addresses were made by H. E. the American Ambassador, Mr. B. W. Fleisher, Dr. Takamine and Baron Shibusawa.

The meeting held yesterday was to propose a plan for forming the first general meeting, which will be held in the near future, when a constitution and by-laws will be adopted and many other Americans and Japanese will be asked to become members. This meeting will be held sometime next month, followed on the same evening by a large banquet at which it is expected several hundred members will be present.

There is no such an organisation in Japan, which will fulfil the need, the function and the possibilities of this association. The formative meeting was a great success and it is established that a pronounced success will follow in the large organisation. Both Japanese and Americans here feel the need and the desire for more frequent and less formal intercourse. Occasions have arisen and will arise where, in the mutual interests of the two countries, American motives should be properly interpreted to the people of Japan. It is proposed that this new association be an active organisation, with constructive ideals, and it is fortunate in being launched at an opportune moment.

Among the Japanese present were Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kaneko, Baron Sakatani, Mr. Shidehara, vice minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Takamine, Baron Megata, chairman of the Harvard Club; Mr. Hioki, former Minister to China; Admiral Baron Uryu; Dr. T. Dan, managing director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Mr. Oto Matsukata; Mr. Nakamura, chief of the Bureau of Commerce in the Foreign Office and former Consul-General at San Francisco; Baron Takahashi, former Minister of Finance; Baron Kanda, Mr. J. Inouye, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. K. Fukui, managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Dr. Soyeda, president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Mr. M. Kushida, managing director of Mitsubishi Ginko; Viscount Mishima, governor of the Bank of Japan; Dr. S. Ikeda, managing director Mitsui Ginko; Mr. Zumoto, editor of the Herald of Asia, and Mr. T. Sakai.

Among the Americans present were H. E. the American Ambassador; Mr. Post Wheeler, Mr. Summer Welles, Mr. C. J. Arnell, Commander F. J. Horne, Mr. George Scidmore, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Mr. Joseph E. Sharkey, Mr. J. R. Geary, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. N. F. Smith, Dr. R. B. Teusler, Dr. Doremus Scudder, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Mr. Paul Messer, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Mr. William L. Keane, Mr. James Lee Kauffman, Dr. Alcan Hirsch, Mr. R. McRary Jones, Prof. R. C. Whitnack, Prof. William Hyde Price and Mr. B. W. Fleisher.

A committee is to be formed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to provide for the membership and other matters in reference to the regular meeting.

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FRENCH PRESS ADMIRES BRITISH TROOPS IN WEST

Formidable German Organisation Staggers Before Britain's Military Power

London, February 21.—The French Press, which has recently been better represented on the British front, speaks with warm admiration of the daily raids and gains by the British troops in France.

M. Herve, in La Victoire, writes: "The Germans facing the British never have a day's rest. They are wondering what will happen to them later, when this army plays its big part; in fact, Germany is like a winded wrestler who finds against him an adversary young, fresh and enthusiastic in all the fullness of his powers."

Colonel Rousseau, in La Liberte, says: "We cannot but admire the untiring and abundant energy with which Great Britain wages the war. Without for a moment ceasing to be the first Maritime Power of the world, she has become also a Military Power of the first rank, before which the formidable German organisation staggers.

WARNS AMERICAN LABOR

U. S. Embassy in London Cites Order Restricting Aliens

Washington, February 3.—The Department of State has announced that it has received a telegram from the embassy at London asking that the attention of Americans who contemplate going to Great Britain for employment be called to Section 22B of the Aliens' Restriction Order of Great Britain, which reads as follows: —

"A person shall not take steps to obtain the services for work, other than munitions work, in the United Kingdom, of aliens or any alien not in the United Kingdom, except with the permission in writing of the Board of Trade, and subject to such special or general conditions as the Board of Trade may impose."

The embassy reported that several Americans had been detained recently upon arrival at Liverpool because of failure of persons in Great Britain by whom they were to be employed to obtain the necessary permits.

Consul General Skinner first called attention to the order of the Board of Trade, and forwarded the board's circular, which, after quoting the regulation, continues as follows:

"The Board of Trade finds that misconception exists as to the precise effect of the order. It wishes, therefore, to draw attention to the fact that permission under the order is not required in connection with the employment of aliens already in this country, and further, that the order applies only to steps taken to bring aliens to the United Kingdom in order to obtain their services in this country. The order does not affect cases other than that of performing services here, nor does it affect aliens who are already in the service of a firm abroad, who are travelling to this country on behalf of their firm. Aliens in such cases are liable to the ordinary rules.

"The permission of the Board of Trade does not constitute any obligation on his Britannic Majesty's Consular authorities to grant a vise, nor on the alien's officer at the port of arrival in the United Kingdom to give permission to land, to any alien to be engaged under the order.

"Applications for the permission required by the older should be made on a form which can be obtained from the Employment Department of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W."

In his message Mr. Skinner said: "It follows from this order that it would be unwise for American citizens to set out for the United Kingdom with a view to securing employment without knowing in advance that their services may be utilised."

Dressed as 'Tommie' To See Dying Husband

MME. SIMONE PUGET. ©INTERNATIONAL.

New York, January 12.—Mme. Simone Puget, widow of Henri Puget, the French novelist, who arrived here on the Espagne, told today how she visited her husband at a hospital at the front despite the military authorities who had declined her permission. Mme. Puget said that with the assistance of some English friends, she cut off her hair and donned the uniform of a British "Tommie." She says that she attracted no attention when thus attired she marched into Belgium with a British artillery detachment, arriving at the bedside of her husband a few hours later and just before his death.

RAID BREBACH WORKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes made a raid on the ironworks of Brebach, south-eastward of Saarbrucken, on the 25th. Several air-fights occurred and an enemy machine was destroyed.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The February revolver competition developed some excellent shooting. In the "Expert's Class" Mr. R. E. Neale, S. V. Artillery, won the silver bar. In the Marksman's Class, Mr. E. W. Godfrey, "A" Co., S.V.C., won the Expert's medal and promotion to the "Expert's Class." The conditions of competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand) 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes, Club's standard targets with 4 inch outer and 2 inch inner bulls-eye were used. Scores of 180 or better in "Expert's Class" win a silver spoon. The Ladies' championship competition will be held during April.

Expert's Class

R. E. Neale	183*	4.50
Miss L. Negus	181†	4.10
K. D. Stewart	180†	4.30
B. S. Chapman	179	4.20
St. G. R. Clark	177	3.40
J. H. Farquharson	173	4.30
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	172	4.40
Mrs. G. H. Wright	167	4.00
Mrs. R. N. Truman	166	4.00
Mrs. A. R. Fullerton	164	4.00

*Silver bar and spoon.
†Silver spoons.

Marksman's Class		Time.
E. W. Godfrey*	179	4.40
Miss D. Unwin	173	4.10
L. Kadoorie	164	4.50
Miss H. McNeill	163	3.30
H. H. Read	163	3.30
A. V. White	158	4.50
Mrs. C. H. Ryde	149	4.00
J. R. Charton	144	4.40
C. R. O. McBain	134	3.20
L. R. Wheen	129	4.00
C. J. Scott	128	4.10
C. H. Ryde	125	4.00

*Silver medal.

Preliminary Competition

10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards. Either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman.

J. J. Towns, 161, British.

Wake up, You Baseball Fans! Season is Near; Club Calls A Meeting

Well, well, baseball fans! It is time to get out the old glove and look it over for repairs, and it is time to send the spiked shoes around to the cobbler's for the once-over. The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club thinks so, and that's enough for us. The club is getting into action early this year and to this end has called a general meeting for the election of officers and for the discussion of the 1917 campaign. There's lots of new baseball talent in town and more arriving by every boat and the club intends to round it all up. The meeting is to be held at the Palace Hotel next Monday afternoon at 5.15.

HANDBALL TOURNAMENT

The first and second rounds of the tournament have now been played off at the Rowing Club. In the first round byes were drawn by Messrs. Sauer, Quine, O'Driscoll, Stocker, Ward, T. Wilson, Brodie and B. G. Wilson.

Olsen defeated Jones.
Cowen defeated Dodge.
Annett defeated Neff.
Gardner defeated Brown.
Stewart defeated Pennywitt.
Ericson defeated Beale.
Strassman defeated Armstrong.
Gande defeated Merril.

In the second round:—
Sauer defeated Quine.
O'Driscoll defeated Stocker.
Olsen defeated Cowen.
Gardner defeated Annett.
Ericson defeated Stewart.
Gande defeated Strassman.
T. Wilson defeated Ward.
Brodie defeated B. G. Wilson.

Some interesting matches are anticipated in the third and fourth rounds when such experts as Messrs. Olsen, Ericson, Gande and Torry Wilson will be pitted against each other. It is the intention to conclude this series of games during the next two weeks and if time permits before the opening of the rowing season, the Rowing Club Gymnasium Committee would probably consider a challenge from any individual or organisation to play for the Championship of Shanghai.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OLD BOYS

Mr. Aug. V. White, Secretary of Shanghai Public School Old Boys' Club, draws our attention to an error in our report re the extraordinary general meeting, in last Wednesday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS. The question with regard to the proposal to form a unit in the S. V. C. consisting of the Old Boys from the Public and Hanbury schools was put to the vote, but was turned down. THE CHINA PRESS account said that this proposal was to be brought to the notice of the Municipal Council. As a matter of fact, the question that was to be brought before the Council is that regarding British Eurasians and the British Companies of the S. V. C.

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"	10	260	210	125	100	18 "
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"	15	375	300	185	150	25 "
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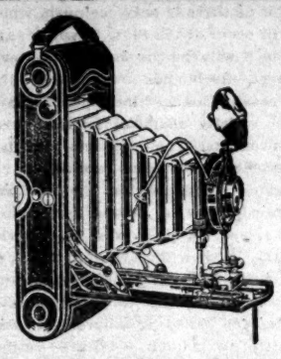

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Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 2, 1917

The Papal Project For Church Unity

(Literary Digest)

THE Pope's suggestion for union among the Churches of the world is hailed as an auspicious augury for 1917, in which year many editors of the religious press hope prayerfully for peace among the nations at war. This is the supreme chance for Christianity "to assert her authority and guide the world out of the darkness enshrouding it," observes The North-Western Christian Advocate (Methodist, Chicago), and it wonders whether the organised Christianity that "failed—ingloriously failed" in 1914 will again "miss her golden opportunity by coming into the new world without a program." If for no other reason, this is why there should be a "congress of Christendom, a democratic congress where all believers in Christ shall meet on a plan of equality, and naught but the spirit shall be master." Yet this journal points out that "what Rome here has to offer is still under cover," and it adds, "we shall see what we shall see."

In this connection it is important to note that the plans of the Vatican toward Christian unity are suggested rather than specified in a manner wholly unofficial by Dr. A. Palmieri, of the Library of Congress, who is a writer on ecclesiastical subjects. He is the authority in Washington despatches for the statement that Pope Benedict XV. is about to appoint a commission of four cardinals to consult on the reunion of Christianity and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Anglican Church. The movement will be particularly directed, according to Dr. Palmieri, toward the establishment of a conciliation of the Russian Church and the Papacy, and a re-examination into the validity of Anglican and Episcopalian ordinations. In summarising the information he received in private letters from the Vatican, Dr. Palmieri recalls that "efforts of Leo XIII. for carrying out the reunion of Christianity were abruptly stopped by Pius X., who aimed at an inner reform of the Catholic clergy and turned all his energies to the crushing of Modernism," and he adds:

"Benedict XV. thinks it is time to renew the policy of Leo XIII., and also that a re-establishment of a political peace would be the first step toward renewed attempts to stop the splitting of Christianity into a great number of sects. . . . .

"It seems to the Vatican that the Orthodox Slavs will be very soon called to take a more active part in the life of Western nations, either Protestant or Catholic, and that it is necessary to come to an understanding with them in order to avoid evils produced by religious intolerance. . . . .

"One of the most important tasks of the new commission will be a thorough re-examination of the arguments pro and con on the validity of Anglican ordinations. The bull, Apostolicoe Sedis, by Leo X., has settled in the negative the problem of that validity, but generally theological schools assume a more favorable attitude toward acknowledgment of the validity of Anglican orders, and the new commission of cardinals will carefully ponder the reasons set forth by Russian and Anglican divines against the decision of Pope Leo X. The friendship of the Anglican Church is appreciated by Rome, for she may be as a link between Roman Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy.

"The interest of the Vatican in the problem of Christian unity has been aroused by the recent progress of the world-conference, the well-known initiative movement of the American Episcopal Church. The movement toward Christian unity, started by the world-conference, excited interest and sympathies in Rome, and Cardinal Gasparri, in the name of the Pope, wrote to the secretary of the world-conference, Robert H. Gardiner, several letters which seem to reproduce the style and the feelings of Leo XIII. But that correspondence would not have had any tangible results if the conference had not met with a great success in Russia."

As an indication of Russian feeling toward the project, Dr. Palmieri gave to the press a letter received from Professor Ekzemplarski, editor of The Christian Thought, in which the Russian writer says that "it is with a feeling of joy that Russians see their American brothers take in hand the initiative of Christian unity with energy and assiduity."

Among American religious journals those representative of the Catholic Church seem at the moment to be reserving comment. Their utterances will be recorded as received, while at present we quote only from the non-Catholic press. *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) believes that the "sympathetic welcome accorded the publication of the papal program in this country is a most hopeful sign," and it speaks of the peace-spirit as "brooding over the face of the world." The hard lessons of the war are learned by neutrals as well as by belligerents, and "criticism of opponents is giving place to a more healthy desire for self-criticism and self-improvement." Again, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee) says that it behoves Episcopalians to receive Rome's advance with "full recognition of its irenic value and with a dignified reliance upon the facts of our history." It points to the record of the Church of England and her daughter Churches since the unhappy split with the Churches of Europe, and asks that on that record, "though it is full of grave faults and though there is very much in it of which as churchmen we are ashamed, there be a restoration of communion between the Churches." We read then:

"After intercommunion has been restored, we shall be glad to discuss the questions that are at issue between the communions, but we wish to discuss them as friends and brothers, from within the recognised communion of the Catholic Church, and not as strangers and aliens to each other. We doubt whether the Anglican Churches will wish to lift a finger or to say a word in behalf of the recognition of Anglican orders. That is an internal question which Rome must decide for herself."

As representative of the Lutheran view-point, we have the statement of Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, New York, and chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches, who is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying:

"I do not think denominations should be separated except for fundamental differences, but I do not believe we are yet ready for the obliteration of denominational lines."

In New York also, Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, expressed through *The Sun* hearty sympathy with the movement, and said that while he did not "know exactly how the union may be brought about," yet, nevertheless, he would "welcome any movement to unite the different bodies of Protestantism or to bring the Greek, Roman, and Protestant churches together." But among the New York clergymen quoted in *The Sun*, we hear a strong dissenting opinion from Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who is reported as saying:

"I think we might better pay more attention to our souls and less to the mechanics of church organisations. We would put Jesus Christ out of our churches—Catholic and Protestant—if he were to appear here today."

The Russian Enigma

Behind the veil of a rigid press-censorship critical events are happening in Russia, and from time to time a little hint slips by the eternal vigilance of the official blue pencil. From these straws we learn how the wind is blowing in the dominions of the Tsar. While, as the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung says: "the wheels have turned for all the belligerent Governments with exceeding rapidity, only in Russia do they seem to revolve with equal facility in opposite directions." This paradox becomes clear when we review the whirlwind changes that have occurred in the Russian Government during the course of one year. On February 1, 1916, Mr. Goremykin fell from power and was succeeded by Mr. Boris Sturmer, the last of the Russianised Germans from the Baltic Provinces to holl high office. He is described as a bureaucrat and anti-Semite, and was suspected of being a pro-German. A rumor that Premier Sturmer was attempting to negotiate a separate peace roused the Duma and for the first time in the history of Russia the will of the people forced the Premier from office. On November 24, Boris Sturmer, as a result of this popular pressure, gave way to Mr. Alexander Trepoff, who entered office as a "progressive and reformer," pledged to a war to the bitter end. His fall on January 9 of this year is mysterious, and he has been succeeded by Prince Golitzin, who is said to be a typical reactionary of the old school. Though born it Wiesbaden, in Germany, the Prince belongs to one of the oldest Russian families, descended from the ruler of one of the former Muscovite sovereign States. At this point the weird figure of Rasputin, monk and mystic, makes his final bow upon the political stage. This romantic peasant, who exercised a curious influence upon the Tsar and other members of the Imperial family, was murdered on December 29 and, according to the Overseas News Agency, a German official organisation, this murder brought Prince Golitizin to power. Its despatch by wireless runs:

"Prompted by the assassination of Rasputin, the Emperor decided to take the firmest stand against advocates of a compromise with the Duma and against the radical elements.

"Mr. Trepoff and the other members of the Cabinet with the exception of Mr. Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior, were shielding the murderers. Mr. Protopopoff, who up till that time had received only a provisional appointment, was confirmed in office by the Emperor without the knowledge of Mr. Trepoff.

"Thereupon the Premier and the other Ministers hastened to the Emperor's headquarters and protested against recent developments. The answer of the Emperor was that he had decided to reorganise the Cabinet and exclude all Ministers who had taken part in the protest. Mr. Trepoff and Mr. Ignatieff, who in particular were suspected of liberal views, have already left the Cabinet.

"The power behind the throne is now Mr. Protopopoff. Prince Golitzin, who nominally is the new Prime Minister, is best characterised as to his political tendencies by a saying of his which is known all over Russia: 'The Duma will keep quiet as soon as it gets a beating.'"

How true this is there is no means of knowing, as from the much-censored Russian press no information can be gleaned. How the Russian Socialists in New York welcome the advent of Prince Golitzin can be seen from the views of their organ, the New York Novy Mir, which says:

"It seems to us that the appointment of Golitzin to the post of President of the Council of Ministers is the end of all attempts at deception. By this act the ruling Russia threw a challenge to the popular masses. A notorious reactionary, an open enemy of the people and of any progressive movement, Golitzin will not be able to put on, even temporarily, a mask of virtue. He will be from the first day an enemy with whom the people will have to struggle fiercely.

'That it will be so, his first declaration . . . shows: 'Everything for the war, everything for victory. We can not now think of internal reforms.' Clear and outspoken! No hope for the alleviation of the condition of the one hundred and seventy millions of Russia's population which is groaning under the yoke of constables, district police captains, governors and plain, untitled but dread personalities. As before the people will be robbed; as before the people will helplessly starve.

"The people will see once more that only a victorious revolution is capable of freeing the population of Russia from the terrors which reign over her."

The opinion is expressed that the change in the Premiership of Russia has nothing directly to do with war, but is the result of a domestic political crisis. According to this view the Duma, flushed by its victory over Premier Sturmer, attempted to force the pace of internal reforms and roused the alarm of the powerful reactionary minority. That there is grave internal disorganisation in the land of the Little Father can be seen from a passage in the Moscow Russkoye Slovo, which runs:

"The greatest disorganisation of the administration, which is the result of the action of dark, hidden forces standing behind the official Government, the so-called 'united Cabinet,' has not only brought our Country to a dangerous internal crisis, which threatens the national prestige and the future destinies of Russia, but has also produced a feeling of alarm and protest among all the live forces of the nation, having obliterated class and party differences and united for the purpose of saving the Russian state all in whom the sense of honor and love for the Fatherland have not died."

Warning About Spring Push May Not Be All Fancy Paints

Arnold Bennett Tells Countrymen of Vicissitudes Awaiting Them Before End—Danger From Within

The appended article by Arnold Bennett in the Daily News and Leader was cabled in part at the time to American papers from which THE CHINA PRESS reproduced the message. The article as a whole, however, will be read with interest on the eve of the operations to which it refers. The gist of Mr. Bennett's article is that England will need her greatest resolution towards the end to resist alike sinister and honest influences working in favor of premature peace. If these are successfully resisted the Allied victory is certain.

By Arnold Bennett

Most people in this country are now looking forward to the next big push. This big and record-breaking push which is to cure all ills, monopolises our expectation. What Russia may do on the East Front does not really interest us. We regard her potentialities as supplementary, and not essential, to the Anglo-French work in France and Flanders. What Rumania has not done does not really interest us. Her failure seems to us not to matter greatly. The same of the Salonica stagnancy and the acrobatics of King Constantine. Our troops have recently eased Egypt of a distinct menace—we received the news with bland calm. Our troops are also making clear progress towards wiping out the humiliation of Kut—we do not care deeply about that either. For us there is only one push, which will occur at the close of winter, and which will end the war. The Government itself has encouraged this pleasant idea by hints, speeches, and the strictly unofficial influencing of journalists. This pleasant idea has become an obsession, almost a religion. True, the last big push was preceded by a similar obsession. The last big push was to end the war. It showed, however, that our generals had still a lot to learn; and it did not end the war. Therefore it has been called a failure. It was not in my opinion, a failure—rather was it a mighty achievement—but it was, unquestionably, a slow disappointment to the majority of citizens. Has that disappointment impaired our faith? Not a bit. We believe as sincerely as we did last year that the next push will wholly and finally succeed. We believe that ere it begins our generals will have acquired technical wisdom in the right school, and that when it ends the Germans will ask for mercy.

Plain Speaking

This opinion is not universally held throughout the Allied and neutral worlds. There are wise and friendly observers who regard it as an illusion. The Entente has had no better nor, until recently, more enthusiastic friend than the New York New Republic which is admittedly an organ of the first importance. But the New Republic now writes: "Of one thing we may feel sure. The German peace proposals are not, as certain Englishmen and Frenchmen profess to believe, a symptom of German weakness. We all know that the Central Powers are stronger now than at any time since last May, and that the prospect of inflicting defeat on their armies has become indefinitely remote." This is pretty plain speaking. Again, take the New York Tribune, a firm friend of the Entente though a castigator of Britain. The Tribune (as quoted in the excellent weekly Foreign Opinion supplement to the Cambridge Magazine) predicts "an inevitable stalemate." It says: The Marne abolished vain German hopes; the fall of Bukarest put an end to equally colossal Allied expectations. We are marching towards a draw, but a real draw." This also is pretty plain speaking, and like the either pronouncement it should make us reflect very carefully upon the assertion of the farsighted, which has only lately come into prominence, to the effect that the actual terms of peace are of far less importance than the establishment of an effective League of Peace after the war.

Future Security

This assertion I hold to be incontrovertible. If international measures were taken to make war impossible in the future, the details of frontier-making and of financial reparation would sink almost to negligibility. Moreover, the famous "military domination of Prussia" would be automatically destroyed. Now it is quite certain that Germany would be delighted to make peace on the condition that she bound herself to join a League against future war. She would joyfully accept that condition, and a loss of other conditions besides.

Am I then in favor of concentrating on the League of Peace scheme—that is to say, the scheme of future "security"—to the neglect of the other two items of our formula, "restitution" and "reparation," with a view to the shortening of the war? I emphatically am not. I think that the assertion about the paramount importance of establishing an effective League of Peace, while it is incontrovertible, is a truism begging the question. For you cannot possibly establish an effective League of Peace unless the preliminary treaty comprises certain articles rendering justice. You cannot build anything permanently effective upon a foundation of injustice. Supposing, for example, that Germany agreed to the restitution, but not to the reparation, of Belgium, and that we accepted the compromise and set to work with Germany to organise a League of peace. Such a League would be a sham. It could not last. It would be poisoned at its root by the horrible injustice to Belgium and by the secret resentment of Belgium and her champions.

Again, if the peace terms affecting the East were such as would permit Germany to realise her ambition of controlling the whole of middle Europe and an outlet into Asia, a League of Peace erected thereon could not last. It would endure until Germany had got her wind back, and no longer. Germany would then inevitably begin to bully and to encroach, and war would supervene. (And let it be said here that Germany will get her wind back sooner than most persons imagine). The primary factor in any successful League of Peace is that Germany must be in the right frame of mind for it. I single out Germany because she is further removed from the right frame of mind than the other belligerents. Indeed, all the other nations are preponderantly pacifist. Germany being human, it is impossible that she should be in the right frame of mind for enforced peace unless the result of the war is definitely to scotch all her military ambitions. She will not relinquish her military ambitions both in the East and in the West until she has suffered an undeniable major defeat in the field. Hence we must put that defeat upon her. Perpetual peace may be a dream. Our own victory might itself be a bar to perpetual peace. That is possible, but not probable. What is more than probable, what is absolutely sure is that perpetual peace will be a dream if Germany is not made to lose very heavily, and her military leaders are nor publicy shamed, as a result of the war.

Stalemate?

But what then about the threatened stalemate? Well, I am not ready to accept the threat of a stalemate. I think the New York newspapers are wrong, and, further, that they will soon change their tune. The Allied resources are now more than ever greater than the German resources; the Allied resources have largely passed from potentialities to actualities—and the French have the finest generals the war has produced. I do not at all see the elements of a stalemate in the situation. To me the assertion that "the Central Powers are stronger now than at any time since last May" is contrary to the evidence and contrary to common sense. Some people still cannot imagine a thorough German defeat. I can imagine it, and I think it will come—perhaps slowly and little by little. But I am convinced that at the present moment the majority of us are regarding the future too simply.

The immediate future will not be simple. It can scarcely fail to be extremely and startlingly complicated. As a nation we are counting too much on the next great offensive. The next great offensive may, of course, give us all that we desire. But I doubt if it will, because war doesn't work that way. Many highly strange things may happen. Suppose, for instance, that Bethmann-Hollweg fell. He might. Stronger and more sagacious men than Bethmann-Hollweg have lately fallen. If Bethmann-Hollweg fell Tirpitz and Reventlow would ascend, and the resulting livelines would disconcert those who had been regarding the future too simply.

Before the End

We cannot conceive the remaining course of the war; but we can be very sure of one thing, namely, that it will not be what we are expecting it to be. Alarms await us. Shocks await us. Delays and disappointments awaits us. Above all, the unanticipated awaits us. Our faith in ourselves is bound to be put to the strain. The fortitude of the timid and the small-hearted among us will be shaken at the first crisis, or, if not at the first then at the second. And there will be more than two crises. Destiny will reserve our most severe trials for the period just preceding the end. Then all the influences, some honest, some dishonest, in favor of a peace that is contrary to justice will be at their strongest. Our national ability to resist these influences will depend, not on the oratory of statesmen or the exhortations of journalists, but on the mental habits of individual citizens. If too many individuals have dropped into the comfortable but stupied habit of trusting to the complete success of a particular enterprise at a particular place in the war, then a disillusion would be fatal to our determination. On the other hand, if sufficient individual citizens have taught themselves to lean on the great general truth that, brains being about equal, superior numbers and superior weight must in the end tell decisively and smashingly against inferior numbers and inferior weight then we need not fear crises—whatever they are.

The mischief is that great general truths are often forgotton when in a commotion a lot of little lies and little half-truths thrust themselves confusingly upon us. In spite of all that experience has taught us we shall never have been nearer losing this war than at the moment when we are nearest winning it. The acutest danger for us will probably arise during the first two months of the next push, but it may spring up any day. The danger, whenever it comes, will proceed not from the enemy but from ourselves. The moral is obvious.

The Paragraphers

Germany insists that she is fighting for the small nations. She can prove it, too. She has got Belgium, Servia, Rumania, and Monenegro already.—*Philadelphia North American.*

With a woman mayor, woman recorder, woman treasurer, and four women composing the city council, there will be nothing to interfere with the perfectly ideal government of Umatilla, Oregon, unless some miscreant turns loose a mouse in the city hall.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Peace-news is as baffling as war-news once was.—*Atlanta Journal.*

It may be a case of Deutschland over all but underfed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MR. JIGGS-YOUR DAUGHTER THINKS I'M A FINE MAN-MAY I CALL ON HER AGAIN?
NO-LET HER KEEP ON THINKIN' IT-
SIR-I'LL HAVE YOU UNDERSTAND I'M AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY-
BY GOLLY-I'LL BET YOU'RE AFRAID OF "MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES"-WHY AREN'T YOU FIGHTIN' NOW?
THEY WON'T LET ME-MY TEETH ARE NOT GOOD-
YOU COME FROM A FINE COUNTRY-
BY GOLLY-THEY WANT HIM TO BITE THE ENEMY-
GEO MCMANUS
J24

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Boils And How to Beat Them

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

If a "boil-bearer" happens to be in a "run down" or enfeebled condition, from overwork, poor and monotonous food, or too much confinement indoors, then the boils may increase in numbers and size to such a degree as to produce a serious and even fatal blood poisoning.

In some severe cases, particularly in the aged or those who are the subjects of diabetes, the colony of burrowing bugs are no longer limited to the tiny cavity of a mere hair follicle, but shoot out boldly in all directions through the tissues under the skin until they capture and set on fire an area as large as the palm of the hand and extending right down to the surface of the muscles and even to the bones themselves.

Carbuncles Dangerous

Such miniature prairie-fires are hot, agonizingly painful, and of a ruby-red color, which last led some sarcastic and unfeeling old father of surgery to bestow upon them the exquisitely unappropriate name of carbuncle, after the precious stone of that color and glow.

The carbuncle does not turn to "matter," or pus, because pus, with all its disagreeable features, is a sign of resistance on the part of the body tissues, and the tissues here are too feeble to resist. They simply die en masse and come away in a "core," or slough, anywhere from an inch to six inches in diameter, leaving a yawning crater with ragged edges and the bones of the backbone or hips not infrequently showing at the bottom of it.

It is hardly necessary to say that the man who develops a carbuncle has a terrific fight for his life

This leads to the question so frequently heard, whether "states of the system" have anything to do with producing boils and the absurd old superstition that a boil is "worth ten dollars" to anyone.

The Infantile Notion

The infantile notion was that poisons, which otherwise might have caused a serious illness, have "gathered" themselves together and "broken out" in the form of a boil, thus purifying the system.

The only way in which states of the system or conditions of the blood have anything to do with boils is by lowering the general resisting power of the body and its tissues and thus enabling the invading boil-bugs to break through and get a foothold more easily.

Boils are not in the slightest degree curative or purifying, but are simply an additional calamity piled on top of a "run-down" condition, the insult of pusinfection added to the injury of anaemia.

The majority of single boils appear upon people who are otherwise in excellent and vigorous health, but crops and series of boils are more likely to develop in those who have been underfed or over-worked or over-confined indoors.

Likely in Late Winter

Hence they are slightly but distinctly more likely to appear in the late Winter or early Spring, when all three of these delightful influences have been operating at once for months. Athletes who have trained too long, especially in an earlier day when absurd restrictions used to be placed upon their diet; soldiers in Winter quarters and farm hands and lumber-jacks in Spring, stale from monotonous work and diet, not infrequently show a tendency to develop crops of boils.

The only way in which food can predispose to boils is by there being not enough of it, or not sufficient variety. Diabetics are peculiarly disposed to develop boils on the slightest provocation, because the excess of sugar with which their blood and urine are loaded acts both as an irritant to the body tissues and an exceedingly favorable soil or food for the boil-bugs.

What can be done to prevent boils or to cut short their career of crime, if they once succeed in "starting something"? In the way of prevention, first and not least important is to avoid wearing collars or neckbands which are beginning to wear out and hence to become rough and saw-like on the edges.

How To Prevent Boils

If from motives of economy or personal affection for a favorite garment, which is just beginning to feel soft and comfortable, we keep on wearing "things which our better halves have condemned to the ragbag, they should be carefully trimmed with scissors and the starch washed out of the neck-band before putting on.

Second, to keep a sharp lookout and a watchful eye upon the war zone at the back of the neck, dusting it freely with simple antiseptic toilet powders, particularly those containing boric acid and talc, or bathing it with alcohol, witchhazel, or other mild antiseptics at the slightest suspicion of chafing, roughening or discomfort.

This sounds rather simple and alphabetical, but by persistently and tirelessly thus keeping ever on the lookout to "smell a rat, see it in the air, and nip it in the bud," you can side-step quite half if not two-thirds of your risks of the plague of boils.

All Over The World

It still depends, as it always has depended, on the point of view. Thus, we are told, by a legal gentleman who is speaking for the traction companies, that if the public in the United States does not do more for these corporations than it has already done, State ownership will be unavoidable. Now, a representative of the people would put it quite differently, by saying that if the traction companies will not do more than they have already done for the convenience and comfort of the public, State ownership will be inevitable.

Cabbages, which a year ago were sold at $6 a ton, are this year quoted in the United States at $80. With this announcement comes the statement that the stock of cabbages is larger now than a year ago, but that they are all in the hands of speculators, who are holding them for still higher prices. It is, it seems, now time for those who have learned to do without eggs and butter to make similar arrangements with regard to cabbage. A speculator, however, cannot hold a cabbage forever.

The 6,000-odd boys in Great Britain and the 600-odd girls, between 13 and 14 years of age, and, still more, the 7,000-odd boys and the 500-odd girls between 12 and 13 years of age, who ought to be at school, but instead are working on the land, are no doubt having the time of their lives. It is welcome to find, however, that there are those who recognize the necessity of keeping prominently in view the fact that this is a "war measure," not on any account or in any circumstances to become "a habit." The way of progress leads in altogether the opposite direction.

Incidentally, the United States Government does not appear to be profiting to any great extent financially by existing conditions. On the contrary, to meet a treasury deficit at the end of the year there must be an increase in the inheritance tax, a new tax on excess profits of corporations and partnerships, and an issue of $289,000,000 in bonds. Moreover, if the $500,000,000 raised in this way should prove insufficient, there is to be an issue of $100,000,000 of Treasury certificates. Will the prudence of the Federal Reserve Board approve of this method of raising revenues?

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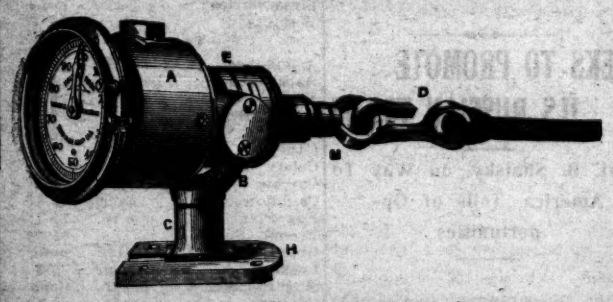

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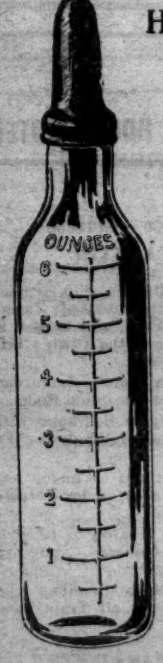

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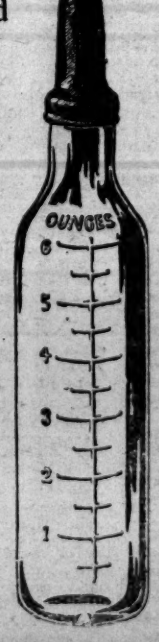

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 1, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 84½=Tls. 1.18 @ 71.9=$1.64

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.525
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1857
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5⅝=Tls.	5.74
Exch. @ 71.9=Mex. $	7.99
Peking Bar	294
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.30
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6 7/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	253
Paris	T.T.	486½
Paris	Demand	487
New York	T.T.	88¼
New York	Demand	88⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	67¼
Japan	T.T.	67½
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 7/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 9/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	504½
New York	4 m-s.	86⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1=Hk. Tls.		4.97
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		5.59
" " 1=Marks		†4.57
Gold	$1=Hk. Tls.	1.05
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.87
" " 1=Rupees		3.02
" " 1=Rouble		3.44
" " 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 1, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 18.00
Langkats Tls. 18.25
Philippine Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Gas Tls. 22.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 83.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 7.25
Kamuntings Tls. 6.25
Samagagas Tls. 1.00
Senawangs Tls. 14.25
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.25
Sungalas Tls. 1.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07½
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.80
New Eng. Tls. 11.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 9.75
Bukit Tls. 4.50
Padangs Tls 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 1, 1917.

Direct

Consolidateds Tls. 3.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2½d. value.
April to June: 3s. 2¼d. value.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 24:—
Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 2⅝d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 2⅝d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 26.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot	11.36d.
March-April	10.36d.
October-November	9.94d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, February 26.—Bar silver spot 37½; Indian selling, quiet.
Last quotation, London, Feb. 24.—Bar silver spot, 37⅝, quieter.

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JAPAN'S TRADE HAS A HEAVY SETBACK

Decline in Cotton Imports Means Big Decrease for 10-Day Period

The foreign trade of Japan experienced a heavy setback during the middle ten days of the last month, and the arrival of raw cotton and other goods, the increase of which features usually the period, showed a singularly heavy decline, owing, perhaps, to the disturbed state of traffic on the high seas. The export trade was also very quiet but the former level was maintained, owing to the recovery of silk lines from the shock of the Americo-German rupture.

According to the official returns for the period, published by the Finance Department yesterday afternoon, the total value of exports for the ten days reached 31,569,000 yen, which figure represents a decline by 2.1 per cent from the record for the previous ten days, although in comparison with the corresponding period of last year there is an increase of 9,314,000 yen. The decrease is mainly attributable to copper, woolen cloth, and other goods. Silk registered an increase, apparently.

The total value of imports, on the other hand, showed a heavy falling-off of 42 per cent from the figure for the previous ten days, owing to the reduced arrivals of raw cotton. In comparison with the same time last year, however, there was an increase by 128,000 yen. The total was 18,035,000 yen.

The favorable balance of trade was once more increased to 13,534,000 yen on account of the reduced import of raw cotton and other raw materials though it apparently is open to question whether this was a normal tendency.

The specie movements for the period are again favorable to this country, as the shipment of silver to Shanghai and Hongkong by some Chinese merchants has fallen off. According to the official returns the total value of gold imported during the period was 3,009,000 yen against 2,934,000 yen exported, the balance being 75,000 yen in favor of imports.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Tls. 18,000--EASTERN DISTRICT—Foreign detached seven room house with especially roomy verandahs, situated in the coolest district in Shanghai. Nine Mow of Land. Tennis, Greenhouses, Large Servants' Quarters. An Ideal Home for the Hot Season.

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

Charity League

Working Account for the year ending December 31, 1916.

Dr.		$
To Monetary Relief		355.00
" Rice		19.00
" Sundries		21.89
" Tuition		180.00
" Salary		183.00
" Needlework		60.00
" Rent		429.80
" Coal		12.00
" Meals		40.00
" X'Mas Grant		46.00
		$1,346.69
To Cash in Hand.	62.29	
" Cash in H. and S. Band Current Account	1,713.83	
" Cash Fixed Deposit	540.80	
	2,316.92	
	Mex. $	3,663.61

Cr.	$
By Brought Forward Cash in Hand	8.59
" Brought Forward Cash in Bank	1,941.72
" Subscriptions	1,588.72
" Donations	75.00
" Interest Bank Fixed Deposit	20.80
" Interest Bank current account	29.28
Mex. $	3,663.61

Audited and found correct,
J. M. B. da Silva.
January 29, 1917.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 28, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$29,313.64	$26,929.48
Loss by currency depreciation	6,867.89	7,208.15
Effective Receipts	$22,445.75	$19,721.33
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.95	28.56
Car miles run	76,377	66,834

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of February, 1917, and for 2 months ended February 28, 1917, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	February, 1917	February, 1916
Gross Receipts	$119,193.35	$112,167.15
Loss by currency depreciation	27,507.70	29,295.00
Effective Receipts	$ M.91,385.65	$ M.82,272.15
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.37	28.35
Car miles run	304,001	271,357
Passengers carried	5,363,070	4,897,821
	2 months ended 28th. February. 1917	2 months ended 28th. February. 1916
Gross receipts	$256,879.89	$232,190.38
Loss by currency depreciation	57,437.49	59,551.45
Effective receipts	$ M.199,442.40	$ M.172,638.93
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.68	27.25
Car miles run	686,284	563,495
Passengers carried	11,490,658	10,214,550

RUBBER OUTPUTS

The manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat reports by telegram that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of February was 43,273 lbs.

NEW YORK SECURITIES ABOVE THE LEGAL LIMIT

General Loans of Associated Banks Show Increase—No Change in Money Rates

The Bank of Japan has received a report from New York to the effect that the securities of the Associated Banks of New York is $165,000,000 above the legal limit and rediscounts and general loans at the Reserve Banks are estimated at $145,000,000 including the share of the New York Reserve Banks at $37,000,000.

Though general loans show an increase by $34,000,000 cash in hand also presents an increase by $8,000,000, no change taking place in money values. Dealings in the market are very slack, owing perhaps to the raising of the rates on fixed loans.

The week's trade of New York is $60,000,000 for exports and $28,000,000 for imports, the remittance of gold on Great Britain's account being $19,000,000.

Exchange is dull. Owing to the reduced supply of tonnage trading is small and only business transacted is done over cables.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

The position in our Homeward Freight market is unchanged but probably the recent prohibition of the import into the United Kingdom of certain commodities will in time have the effect of easing the situation and may lead to more tonnage being available for cargo more urgently required although, with the Government still requistioning ships, the space question will still be acute.

To America the quantity of cargo offering remains the same but the New York via Panama Conference has raised its rates 10 per cent all round since last writing as per Tariff No. 15 given below and the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau advises a still further increase of 66 2-3rds per cent on its original tariff of the 20th January, 1917, to take effect from the 1st of April, 1917.

Coastwise:—Strange to say no improvement has taken place in the Japanese tonnage market but both in North and South China rates of freight are much firmer with plenty of enquiry and a more noticeable shortage of tonnage, the Bangkok—Hongkong rate has gone up to $1.25 per picul whilst 75 cents a picul has been offered but refused from Saigon to Hongkong.

For London etc:—The boats advertised on this berth are the s.s. Iyo Maru sailing on the 11th inst. and s.s. Miyazaki Maru on the 23rd.

For New York via Panama:—The s.s. Saint Bede and s.s. Tokiwa Maru are fixed to load on this berth, sailing dates can be obtained from the steamers' Agents.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y4.80 offered.
" Iloilo $16.00 fixed.
" Hongkong Y10.00 fixed.
" Singapore Y20.00 nominal.
Hongay:
To Hongkong $8.00 fixed.
" Swatow $8.50 fixed.
Wuhu, Chinkiang:
To Canton 47 cands. liner terms. firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow 45 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.75 per picul. last.
Newchwang, Chefoo:
To Canton, Swatow and Amoy Closed.
Dalny:
To Canton 85 cents offered.

Japan Coal:—This market has been rather quiet during the past fortnight, partly due to the "tightness" of the money-market and partly to the fact that the local silk filatures are not running at their full capacity.

Freights keep steady and we rather expect to experience in the future a still greater scarcity of available tonnage in Eastern waters.

In Japan the market shows no signs of any decline, on the contrary, the demand in Japan for coal for home consumption continues as strong as ever.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—Deliveries are well up to the average for the time of year and the market is generally firm. There is little new business to report but the high rates of freight ruling preclude the possibility of this being done at anything but advanced prices. Stocks are only just sufficient to meet the demand.

The ice conditions in the Gulf of Pechili have very much improved and no further delay to vessels is expected.

Coal Quotations:

Japan Coal:—	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	10.50
Kishima Dust	No Stock 8.50
Miike Lump	Contracted for —
Miike Small	Contracted for —
Miike Dust	Contracted for —
Shakanoo	10.00
Arate Lump	9.50
Shimoyamada	9.00
Shin-Shakanoo	8.50
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	10.00
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	9.50
Kaiping Coal:—	per ton ex wharf Tls.
Navy Lump	12.50
Loco Lump	11.00
Linsi Lump	8.50
Washed Nuts	10.25
Washed Slack	9.00
No. 5 Dust	8.75
No. 1 Slack	8.50
No. 2 Dust	8.25
Manchurian Coal:—	Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown	none for sale 9.50
Fu-Shun Dust	9.00
Fu-Shun Lump	no stock —

Coal arrivals during the fortnight from February 13 to 27 totalled 57,105 tons.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$615 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$367½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	1068.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	298.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 Sa.
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126½ Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 83 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 83 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$110½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 11.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 150 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 15⅛
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½ Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 3¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 7½
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 14½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ Sa.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼ Sa.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 1.90 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07½ Sa
Tebong	Tls. 21
Ulobri	Tls. 2.10 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 212½ B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 28 was 100 tons."

JAPANESE PROTEST WAS NOT OFFICIAL

That Is Reason Given For Re-Introduction of Idaho Anti-Alien Land Bill

BOOTH DENIES ACCUSATION

Declares He Acted to Prevent Confiscatory Measure From Passing

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21.—The fact that the protest made by Japanese officials and others at the time of the withdrawal of the Idaho anti-alien land-ownership bill was unofficial is the reason now given for the re-introduction of this measure in the Idaho Legislature. It is stated here that the protest which was the motive for the withdrawal on February 3 was made without instructions from Tokio.

The disclosure of the part played by Mr. Booth, the Twin Falls, Idaho, lawyer, in the withdrawal of the measure has shown how the strings were pulled in Washington. It seems that Mr. Booth, who is attorney for the Japanese Association of Idaho, at the request of the association, sent all materials regarding the act to Mr. Samuel Herrick, an attorney in Washington, and made him request both the State Department and the Japanese Embassy to interfere. It is held therefore the Legislature of Idaho need not respond to such a protest raised against the act.

Mr. Booth has been called to appear before the Senate today. Speaking of the matter Mr. Booth says:

"The statements given by Mr. Craig and others before the Senate of Idaho are all fabrications, entirely without foundation. It is true that I sent a copy of the text of the land act to Washington. I denounced the act upon my own initiative, because the measure states that all aliens in the state should sell all the land in their possession in seven years, which practically means the confiscation of these lands, and I concluded that the act would be a most cruel piece of legislation. I have not worked for the defeat of the act at the request of other persons. I believe that at this momentous hour for the United States this unscrupulous legislation has been introduced by interested persons who are attempting to create friction between the United States and Japan, and divert even the attention of the American people from the impending situation with Germany."

SEEKS TO PROMOTE U.S.-RUSSIAN TRADE

Prof. B. Shatsky, on Way To America, Tells of Opportunities

Tokio, February 23.—Representing the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce on a mission to promote trade relations between Russia and America, Prof. B. Shatsky of Petrograd will sail for the United States on the Korea Maru this afternoon. Prof. Shatsky gains his scholastic title by virtue of several years spent as instructor of law in the University of Petrograd. He has been in America before having made a study of the constitutional law of that country.

Upon his arrival in the United States, Prof. Shatsky will interview leading manufacturers in an effort to interest them in the Russian field. He will co-operate with the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, recently formed in New York City. American products have found their way to Russia in large quantities since the war, says Prof. Shatsky. Moreover, the Russian people like American goods. It is now up to the United States to hold the field which the war has presented her, according to the Russian professor.

Besides interesting American merchants in sending their products to Russia, Prof. Shatsky hopes to arouse the interest of American capitalists to a point where they will invest in his country. He says that after the war Russia will demand a great amount of capital for the construction of railroads and other industrial projects. Russia is anxious to obtain this capital from America. On the other hand, she has vast quantities of raw material which America demands.

Regarding the sale of American merchandise in Russia Prof. Shatsky said it was necessary for the Americans to do business the Russian way, which includes the granting of long credits, if they wish to hold their advantage.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 KIANGSE RD., PHONE 60

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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HOUSES TO LET
UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

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Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 27, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-30
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	14-15
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	26-30
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	25-30
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	35-40
Woodcock	"	40-50
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	pe lb.	7-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	20-25
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	5-7
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	"	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.60-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

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London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
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W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
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Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
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Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs' 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire .....Jan. 22
City of Corinth .....Feb. 20
Gleniffer .....Dec. 21
Hitachi Maru .....Feb. 25
Kamo Maru .....Dec. 24
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 31
Kioto .....Jan. 13
Mishima Maru .....Jan. 9
Novara** .....Dec. 24
Somali** .....Jan. 13
Suwa Maru .....Jan. 29
Tsuruga Maru .....Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.
Armand Behic .....Jan. 19
Cordilliere .....Feb. 21
Gemini .....Feb. 8
Porthos .....Feb. 3
For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Asia .....Feb. 17
Monteagle .....Feb. 13
For New York
Eurymedon .....Dec. 23
Toyooka Maru .....Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru .....Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.
Korea Maru .....Feb. 16
Persia Maru .....Feb. 3
Siberia Maru .....Mar. 1
For Seattle
Hawaii Maru .....Jan. 18
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 19
For Tacoma
Canada Maru .....Feb. 7
Justin .....Feb. 17
Mexico Maru .....Jan. 7
**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

From London, etc.

	Sailed	*Due
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Mar. 2
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 13	Mar. 10
Glengyle		Mar. 2
From Vancouver, etc.		
Monteagle		Mr. 31
From New York		
Bolton Castle	Nov. 30	Mar. 4
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
Kumeric		Mar. 15
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia		Apr. 6
Ecuador	Feb. 12	Mar. 12
Nippon Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 21	Mar. 17
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Mar. 2
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 16

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Huichow from Hongkong:—Mr. Read.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. E. Binder and Mr. Gibbins.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwoh from Hankow:—Mrs. B. S. Byrne, Mr. Kruger and Sister Charely. From Tungchow:—Mr. H. Droke.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Messrs. T. K. Dealy, A. Parlredge, R. Peterson, A. E. Donalde and A. A. Tellis.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Brom Allen, Mr. A. Braddon, Mr. F. J. Blom, Miss M. Blackland, Mr. E. N. Bee, Mrs. E. Beard; Mr. A. A. Claxton, Miss S. Chant, Miss E. Chant, Gen. J. S. Carr, Miss C. Clement, Mrs. C. N. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Frank, Miss S. Halanal, Mrs. H. N. Johnston, Mr. Kan Yinpo, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Klimper, Mr. C. E. Kinne, Mr. M. A. Katz, Miss M. Ekey, Mr. Lo Chun-lum, Mr. F. L. Lawrence, Mr. F. A. Laudeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. La Dow, Mr. P. T. Muchall, Mr. L. L. Melquiond, Mrs. L. L. Melquiond and infl., Mr. A. H. Martin, Mr. D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McBirney, Mr. D. McBirney, Mrs. C. E. McBroom, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Neal, Mrs. L. W. Nealy, Mr. G. Pelite, Miss G. Pence, Rev. F. M. Perrill, Miss M. L. Perrill, Mrs. E. Poehler, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Rose, Mrs. Geo. Silverthorne, Miss L'illian Smith, Miss Lucile Smith, Miss P. Smith, Mr. M. R. Smith, Mr. W. Sherer, Miss Sylvia Shaw, Mr. H. Van Doran Shaw, Mr. R. F. Stanley, Mr. K. Takakawa, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Miss L. Willoughby, Mr. W. W. Willoughby, Mrs. E. M. White, Mrs. W. D. Yost and Master Charles Yost.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Klanghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fenyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow fofr Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Klanghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

Feb. 28.—Fine weather in the North; very cloudy but improving in our regions; rainy in the South. Strong northerly squalls along the whole coast. The barometers have considerably risen especially in the Northern and Central districts while the depression of the Loochoos has moved away E. or N.E. wards.

March 1.—Very fine weather; cold and dry Northerly breezes; hoar frost. Barometer above the average.

Thursday, March 1, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		765.95	764.72
„ „ inches		30.18	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h		-7.07	†8.28
Variation mm. for 12 h		†2.97	†3.61
Wind	Direction	sse	sse
	Kilom per hour	17	19
	Miles	10.6	3.1
Temperature	Cen	6.95	9.94
	Fahr.	4.37	4.88
Humidity: co		77	71
Nebulosity 5-10		10	10
Rainfallmm.		–	–
Rainfallinches		–	–

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

And on March 3rd and 4th and Matinee on Sunday.

"MRS. WIGGS

OF THE

CABBAGE PATCH"

FIVE PARTS

And Other New Films

Matinee on Saturday at 5 p.m.

SHOWING

"THE HORRORS OF WAR"

The N. Szechuen Road Skating Rink

NOW OPEN

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Full Military Band in Attendance during Evening and Night Sessions.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon Adults 40 cts.
„ 2 p.m. „ 4 p.m. „ 40 „
„ 5 „ „ 7 „ „ 60 „
„ 9 „ „ 11 „ „ 60 „

LADIES, SPECTATORS AND CHILDREN HALF PRICE

FORMERLY
THE SHANGHAI SKATING RINK
North Szechuen Road Extension
Opposite to the Old International Skating Rink
12378

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 2nd, 3rd & 4th March.

"MASTER KEY."

The Three Final Episodes. 6 Parts.

The Most Interesting Series of this Very Remarkable Detective Serial.

ALSO SHOWING
Very Amusing Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
6	..	Tacoma etc.	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	11.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17		Vancouver B.C	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	..	New York via Panama	Totiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
Apr 3	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar	2	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
..	3	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Niigata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	4		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S.Co.
	6	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
	8		Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	9	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
	10		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	13		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	17	8.00*	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar	5	..	Java Ports	Tjimanoek	Dut. H.-C. T. Co.
	11	11.30*	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
	23	11.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar	2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
	2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Niegshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
	2	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co
	2	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
	3	3.30	Ningpo	Auping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
	4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Hulchow	Br	B. & S.
	6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
	8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
	9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
	11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
	12	..	Manila via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
	13	..	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
	16		Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar	2	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	2	8.00	Vladivostock	Peuza	Rus.	R. V. F.
	2	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
	2	..	Tientsin direct	Volund	Nor.	K. M. A.
	2	D.L.	Dalny & Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
	3	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
	4	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
	4	D.L.	Tsingtao, Dalny	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
	6	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
	6	0.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
	7	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar	2	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	2	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
	2	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
	3	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
	3	M.N.	do	Poysng	Br.	B. & S.
	3	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	4	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	4	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	5	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	5	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
	5	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	6	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	6	M.N.	do	Lueny i	Br.	B. & S.
	6	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	7	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	7	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
	8	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
	8	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	9	M.N.	do	Taiung	Br.	B. & S.
	10	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 1	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Mar 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 1	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKW
Mar 1	Hongkong	Huichow	1248	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Mar 1	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Mar 1	Swatow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Mar 1	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Mar 1	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Mar 1	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 1	Hankow	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
1	Swatow	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	3383	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
1	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
1	Hankow etc	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Foochow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	do	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
1	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
1	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	1784	Jap.	K. M. A.
1	Japan	Mansei maru	344	Jap.	Suzuki
1	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
8P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Amg-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	King
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
PAOBI	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Amg-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disman tled

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Captain Torrible will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findelson, will leave on Friday, the 2nd, March, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine. Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honji, will be despatched from the pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Holhow, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, March 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Stott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 2, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No, 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Huichow, Capt. Hooker, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No, 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, Chartered s.s. Volund, March 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengking, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be dispached on Friday, March 9. The tender conveying passangers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith will be despatched on Friday, March 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.— Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.— Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.— Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albengs	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 28	Japan	Antilochus	5806	Br.	J.M. & Co.	S 4W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 28	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Feb 27	Swatow	Choysang	1424	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	U8A
Feb 28	Japan	Empress of Japan	5940	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woosung
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTFDW
Feb 22	Japan	Hirano maru	4885	Jap.	N. Y. K.	BII
Feb 27	Swatow	Holhow	808	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 28	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Feb 28		Hunglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	
Feb 28	Japan	Jinge maru	595	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N Co,	Int. D.
Feb 24	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap	M. B. K.	MBKW
Feb 27	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co	9 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLBd
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB I
Feb 22	Hankow	Melen	2241	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Feb 28	Japan	Niigata maru	2184	Jar.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Feb 28	Hongkong	Penang maru	3604	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B III
Feb 28	Vladivostock	Penza	2679	Rus.	R. V. F	9 p
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Feb 26	Calcutta	Shanthia	3853	Br.	D. S. & Co.	S 3W
Feb 25	Amoy	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H-C T Co.	SH W
Feb 28	Japan	Taishun	1112	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KMAW
Feb 27	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M. A	KLYW

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Moji:—Mr. K. Takeoka, Mr. and Mrs. T. Aoyama. For Kobe:—Mr. A. Martin, Mr. S. Jaji, Mr. and Mrs. K. Naito and Mr. T. Sekiguchi. For Yokohama:—H. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson.

Per T.K.K. Siberia Maru for San Francisco:—Miss M. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchison, Mr. G. O. Scarfe, Dr. R. M. Lewes, Mrs. D. Lewes, Miss M. E. Larsson, Miss J. B. Ankeney, Mr. and Mrs. P. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Wold and 2 children, Mr. H. Jaffel, Mr. L. T. Tong, Mr. L. Y. Wai, Mr. S. Shong, Mr. S. Shing, Mr. S. Y. Ling, Mr. S. Lung, Mr. J. C. R. Grevely. For London:—Mr. G. R. Ainslie. For Boston:—Miss G. H. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goddard and 2 children. For Honolulu:—Mr. W. Bunlerr. For Nagasaki:—Mr. K. Nii, Mr. Masano, Miss Inoys. For Kobe:—Mr. Z. Pochs. For Yokohama:—Mr. W. H. Hudapath, Mr. P. Parker, Mrs. H. B. Turner, Miss A. Saphieff, Miss L. Saphieff, Miss Layhourna, Miss Mills, Mrs. Chow, Mrs. D. S. Hirsh and Mr. D. S. Hirsh.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
MONTEAGLE	24 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May	EMPRESS OF ASIA	4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May		

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
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S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000	Tons.	Mar. 9	1917
„ "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	„	„ 27	„
„ "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	„	April 5	„
„ "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	„	„ 19	„
„ "KOREA MARU"	18,000	„	May 1	„
„ "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	„	„ 15	„
„ "TENYO MARU"	22,000	„	„ 26	„
„ "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	„	June 8	„
„ "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	„	„ 22	„

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	Tons.		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 11
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Capt. C. Ohota,	Mar. 23
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. E. F. Cope,	April 1

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917

NEW YORK via PANAMA

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Kokura,	Mar. 19, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Mar. 29, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 3
NIIGATA MARU	4,000	Capt. K. Ohosawa,	Mar. 3
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 6
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Mar. 8, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 15, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917
FUSHIMI MARU	12,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Mar. 16, 1917

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

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NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, 1917

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2088	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2360	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	11 0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1625	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	366	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	423	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	823	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

¦ 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SAY JAPAN, RUSSIA AND GERMANY WILL UNITE

New York Times Gets Story Of League That Will Threaten United States

New York, February 22.—That a triple alliance between Japan, Russia and Germany is now being planned is the belief in well-informed Washington circles, is the substance of a dispatch from the capital to the New York Times. The Times attributes this telegram to the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald. The message reads:

"From the most reliable source in Washington it has been learned that a very important development is about to take place in the political relations between Russia and Japan; and this development is about to place the United States in a very difficult international position. Germany is planning to conclude a separate peace with Russia. When the agreement was concluded between Russia and Japan, the general impression among diplomatic experts in this country was that the next development in the political situaton in the Orient would be the formation of a triple alliance by which the Central Powers would unite with Russia and Japan for the object of the partition among and control of the Far East by the three Powers. It was even pointed out at that time the new alliance will give Germany control over the Balkans and Near East, Russia a position in India, and Japan a free hand in China.

"Japan's control over China is a menace to the United States; and this menace from the Far East makes the United States hesitate to take any decisive step against Germany, or going a step further to cooperate with England and France against the Central Powers. These facts are not substantiated at the State Department, but the well-informed members of Congress believe that future developments in the political relations in the Far East must he most carefully watched. At any rate, should a separate peace be established between Russia and Germany, the Austro-German troops will be freed from the Russian front and the Germans, using these troops to reinforce their forces in the Western theater, will undertake a great offensive in France."—*Nichi Nichi.*

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs French Concession.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象球牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

Obituary

Funeral of Dr. J. W. Davis

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, Feb. 27.—The funeral services for the late Dr. J. W. Davis were held here this afternoon in the chapel of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. There were seated on the rostrum the representatives from the various missions and each one added his tribute, the Chinese speaking in Chinese and the foreigners speaking in English. Many friends from other places as well as a large crowd of friends from the city attended. Dr. Parker, Dr. Fitch and Mr. Caldwell were here from Shanghai, Dr. Price and Dr. Stewart from Nanking; Messrs. Moffett, Little and Dr. Crawford with Miss Moffett and Mrs. Worth from Kiangyin; Mr. Blain from Kaishing; Mr. Smith from Dongshang and others.

After the service in the church, the body was taken to the private burying ground near the compound and there interred.

Mr. F. J. Riggert

Mr. F. J. Riggert, an employe of the Standard Oil Company, died early yesterday morning after a brief illness. Death was due to scarlet fever. Mr. Riggert, who was 24 years old, came to Shanghai about one month ago from Manila.

PENNY DAILY MAIL NOW

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Daily Mail announces that it is increasing its price to one penny and the Observer to twopence.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of this Company has been changed from Andrews, von Fischerz & George to Andrews & George.

ANDREWS & GEORGE.
ALFRED BLACK,
General Manager.
12913

PRESIDENT WILSON FORMS HIS NEW SHIPPING BOARD

Appointment of Five Members, With Large Powers, Announced to Senate

Tokio, February 23.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Tokio has received the following telegram from New York:

President Wilson has appointed five members of the Shipping Board, in accordance with the Shipping Nationalization Law, and given notice of these appointments to the Senate. The five members of the board are:

Mr. William Denson, of San Francisco, a lawyer possessing rich experience in marine court affairs; Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, a well-known shipping magnate, noted for his studies of navigation questions; Mr. John A. Donald, of New York, president of the Donald Shipping Company; Mr. John Barber White, of Kansas City, big hunber and import merchant.

Mr. Theodore Brent, of New Orleans, the manager of a railway company.

The board, according to the authority given it by Congress, will form a corporation for the state management of shipping business. The Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the clauses of the Shipping Nationalization Law, can issue debentures not exceeding $50,000,000 for the capital of the corporation. The government will hold 51 per cent of the whole of the shares of the corporation, and the general public will subscribe for the remaining 49 per of the shares.

The Shipping Board has the same power as the Inter-State Commerce Commission with regard to marine affairs and the foreign trade of the United States. It is also given authority by Congress to make inquiries into the state of navigation, and to adjust freight rates. The steamers necessary for the Shipping Board will be built, chartered or purchased from time to time after considering opportunities and finances.

Each of the five members of the board will be given an annual salary of $7,500.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI

1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII

(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S.A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. One Step, "The Robert E. Lee" Pether
2. Waltz, "The Pink Lady" Caryll
3. Waltz, "Oh! Oh! Delphine" Caryll
4. One Step, "The Wedding Glide" Hirach
5. Waltz, "Nights of Gladness" Ancliffe
6. One Step, "The Policeman's Holiday" Irving

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

DENTOL

Antiseptic

Mouth

Wash

$1.00

per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37, Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.40	16.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.48		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.33		2.03	
dep.	1.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.37	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.33	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up **Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections** **Down**

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.H.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING	dep.	8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr. dep.	7.56 8.06		TSINANFU	arr. dep.	20.21 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.13		PUKOW	arr.	13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.H.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.	19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45		SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	8.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00	
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12		KIANGWAN	8.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10 0		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.28		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14 3			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9 4	11.0		14.5			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16 29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang ..... arr		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17,37		
dep.		9.13	0.55	12 10		15 28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11 58	13 33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.		10 25	12 26	14.06		16 36	19.30		
dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16		16 46			
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15		17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17 55			
Hangchow..... arr.	10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37		18 42			
dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.60	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16 00
Hangchow..... arr.				7 05	8 50		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.				7. 5	8 40		9 33	4 40	16.35
Chang An..... dep				8 1	9 56		1.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.				8 52	10 40		12 3	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.				9 3	11.22		13 3	6.28	19.40
dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14 07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8 0	10 05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sungkiang..... arr.			9 08	10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
dep			9 18	10 57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18 50*	
Laugh a Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17 22	18.32	
Siccawei..... dep.				11 53	14.17		17 32	18 42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14 26		17 41	18 51	
Shanghai North ... . arr.				12 20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Drapery & Linen Auction
W. FUNDER & CO.

Favoured with instructions, will sell at their Salesrooms
111 and 113 Szechuen Road
On Monday & Tuesday, 5 & 6 March
Commencing each day at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

600 LOTS
NEW SPRING and SUMMER
Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

The goods, recently arrived, comprise: IRISH LINEN Table cloths and Serviettes; Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow cases; Bedspreads; Heavy Damask Tabling in 20 designs, Napery; Bath, Face, Huck, Pantry and Kitchen Towels; Bath Mats; Mosquito Netting; Towellings and Rollerings; Swiss Lace Curtains and Curtain Muslins, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: White Voiles, Serges, White Piques; Check Stuffs, Fancy Zephyrs

And

Swiss embroidered Voile and Muslin Robe-Lengths; Dainty Lingerie and Underclothing, Vests and Bodices; Pure Silk Stockings, White Lawns, Longcloths, Nainsooks, Cellular Cloth, Lisle Hose, Shoes: Raincoats for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys.

Also

Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Shoes, Socks in Pure Silk, Art Silk and French Lisle; Spring and Summer Underwear; Belts, Braces, etc.

Children's Goods such as: Underwear, Sox, Stockings, Shoes, Sandals, Dresses, Pinafores, Sailor Suits, Tunics, Jersey Suits, Coat Sweaters, Lingerie, Underclothing, etc.

On view Saturday and ALL DAY Sunday, the 3rd and 4th March, 1917.

Catalogues on the premises.

12892

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF MARIANO M. LIBANO TAN LIANCO, Deceased

Cause No. 564. Special Proceeding No. 208. (Administration)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mariano M. Libano Tan Lianco, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Tan Boon Tiong, Administrator of his estate, on or before August 30th, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

TAN BOON TIONG,
Administrator.

(Address)
c/o The American Consul,
Amoy, China.

Amoy, China, Feb. 15, 1917.

12919

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1916, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
M. HARADA,
Acting Consul-General for Japan.
E. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
K. BERNAUER,
Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.
H. KNIPPING,
Consul-General for Germany.
G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGEN EITZEN,
Consul-General for Norway.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
EMILE NAGGIAR,
Acting Consul-General for France.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
EUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

12894

— BILL SMITH —

Bill Smith with a rasp, filing down a soft corn,

Was handed a chit from a friend most forlorn,

Who had been to the races and lost all his dough.

Bill prescribed "Crawford's" and bent to his toe

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" SCOTCH WHISKEY TURNS BLUES TO BLISS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Re-Engagement

of

The Misses AILEEN and DORIS WOODS

THE "I-T-Y" TWINS

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

On

Saturday Night, March 3rd

in the

BALL ROOM

at 11 p.m.

Dancing as usual from 10 p.m. and After Midnight. Tickets of admission **$1.00** each.

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons. Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

Is PURE AND WHOLESOME. Everybody says:—

"The Best I Ever Used."

75 cents per pound can.

Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road
Tel. No. 3255

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

When your think of

China's Most Densely Populated Province,

Think of Szechwan,

and you will also Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Shanghai Native Bankers' Association
(上海錢業公會)

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road

The above Association has been established by the Bankers of Southern and Northern Markets of Shanghai, and a president and sub-president have been elected for dealing with the business of the Association. The Association has been registered with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Native Court. The public is hereby notified of the same.

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

12874 M 4

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese and *vice versa*. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from $5.00 per 1,000 words Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 3125.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that I have this day established myself as a Stock and Sharebroker, carrying on business at this address, under the name and style of W. G. WORCESTER & CO.

W. G. WORCESTER.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1917.

12912

NOTICE

Opium Delivery Order

NOTICE is hereby given that duplicate of the undermentioned Delivery Order drawn on us, the original of which has been declared to have been lost, has been issued to Hungtai (鴻泰) and that the said original has been declared cancelled.

NUMBER	DATE	CARGO
4702	11/11/15	One chest Patna Opium New Duty.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
23 The Bund.

12900

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12805

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a first interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on the 15th day of March, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

12920

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club.

NOTICE: A general meeting for the election of officers to serve during the season of 1917 and to transact other general business pertaining to the club will be held at the Palace Hotel (Banquet Hall), next Monday, March 5, at 5.15 p.m.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Our Manila-Guam cable restored.

O. CREWE-READ.
Acting Superintendent.

March 1st, 1917.

12926

NOTICE

Mr. H. D. Fuller is no more connected with the business of this firm.

(Signed) **Star Garage Co.**

12931

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe
the American Dentist, has
REMOVED
from
17 Nanking Road
to
11a Nanking Road
(Entrance over Denniston and Sullivan)

12910

LOST

LOST. On the 26th day of the 1st moon, a bill of lading for 21 packages of raw varnish (1,260 catties), marked K. K., shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by s.s. Kianghwa, trip No. 2, has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void and a new bill obtained.

Chow Sing Nee Varnish Store.
周信義漆棧告白

12911

DANCING

INSTRUCTION in modern ball-room dances. Classes may be formed upon application. Experienced teacher. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

12658

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET, one pleasant cool bedroom, facing south, central and near Bund; also one cheerful small room. Excellent board and attendance. Phone and lift. Very moderate terms. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

12924 M 4

TO LET. Well furnished room, Western District, with board, $65.00. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

12885 M 2

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12866 T. F.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.

12837 M 3

MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE FAMILY (Ally) can accommodate a few table boarders. Very Central. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat in Hongkew. State lowest terms and particulars to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

12914 M 3

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

12928

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT of Chinese Y.M.C.A. can fill your need for a competent typist, bookkeeper, clerk, etc. Address Secretary, 120 Szechuen Road.

12788

POSITION WANTED by young lady, experienced stenographer and typist, with knowledge of general office work. Please apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

12904 M 7

ENERGETIC young man, at present in outport, desires position in Shanghai. 5 years' experience in a large firm. Good knowledge of bookkeeping, accurate and quick at figures. Salary expected $125. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

12884 M 2

ADVERTISER seeks change of position, neutral, speaks perfect Chinese, some Japanese and French, travelled throughout China, excellent connections, first-class references, executive experience. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

12816 M 2

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A nursery governess to take charge of two children (neutral). A good position guaranteed to a competent person. Knowledge of French desirable. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

12917 M 3

NURSE WANTED, to look after one child; capable, experienced; good salary. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

12889 M 3

WANTED, middle-aged woman as nurse for two children, aged 12 and 8 years. Eurasians may apply. Please state nationality, to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

12890 M 2

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND class for Chinese gentlemen. Lady will start class if at least ten pupils can be obtained. $4.00 per month, lessons twice a week, an hour each lesson. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

12914 M 8

ENGLISH LADY teacher would be glad to hear of some Japanese ladies and gentlemen, who would care to study English. Conversation lessons taught, terms moderate. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

12901 M 4

Exchange and Mart

WANTED. Motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Must be in good condition and cheap. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

12930 M 4

DESK WANTED: Must be flat top, well made and cheap. Let us know where can be seen. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, Ford motor-car. Must be in good running order and cheap, with all accessories complete. Answer to M-87 Minghong Road, Reynold and Norton. No motor-car company need apply.

12915 M 3

FOR SALE, one second-hand Remington typewriter, suitable for practising purposes. $35 cash. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

12896

FOR SALE: Powerful and silent Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, 4 cylinders, 8-10 H.P., hand and foot-controlled clutch, with or without Henderson side-car. Both machine and side-car are new and unscratched. Reasonable offers to be addressed to Box No. 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

12927 M 4

YOUNG riding and carriage horses for sale, recently imported, price moderate. Apply to G. Thompson, Japanese Riding Pony Club, North Szechuen Road Extension, before 5th March.

12929 M 4

FOR SALE, one nearly new Studebaker motor-car, 4 cylinders, 7 passengers, model 1916. Price Tls. 1,500; and one new billiard table, not yet used. Price Tls. 350. Apply 25 Rue du Consulat.

12891 M 5